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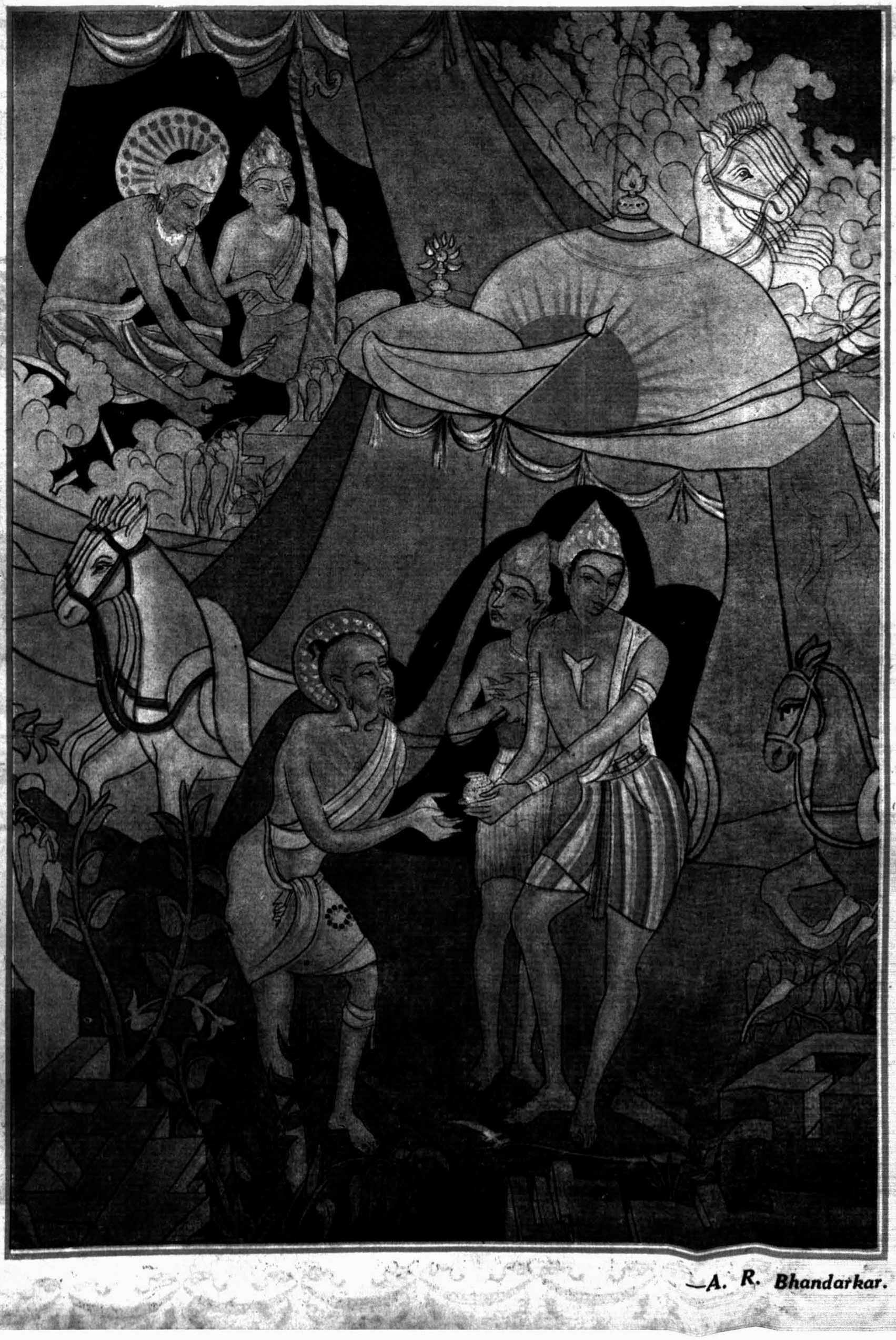
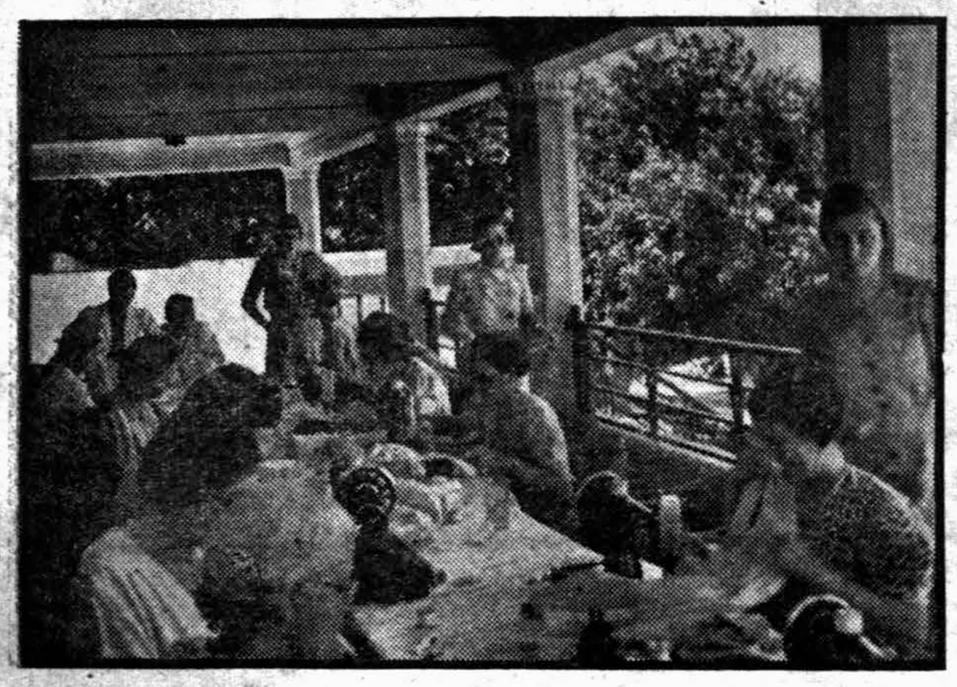
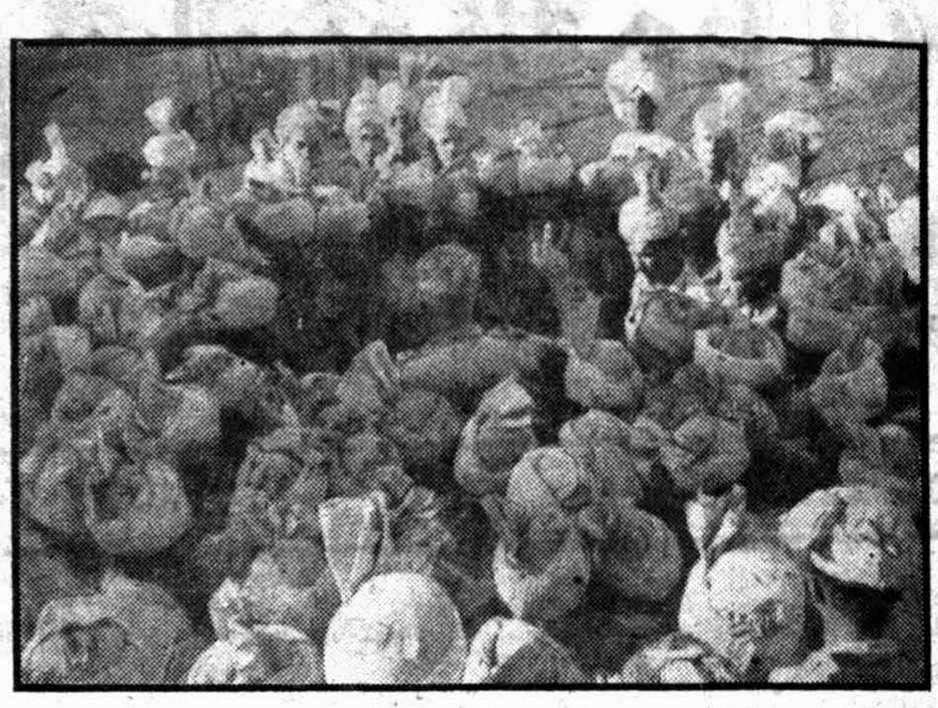


—A. R. Bhandarkar.



At a ladies' working party for the Indian Red Cross Society held at the Gazeira Sporting Club, Cairo.



Indian State Forces gather round their Commanding Officer for final instructions before embarking for service overseas.

These photos show a railway workshop "somewhere in India" turned over to the production of shells and hand grenades *(Above)* General view of the shell belt. *(Below)* Four stages in the production of a hand grenade—drilling and counter-sinking filling hole; tapping of filling hole; milling slots for striker lever and drilling striker pin hole. *(Right)* Rough drilling shell billets.

Inspection of hand-grena des after machining.

Gauging shell cases and stamping them.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MARCH 2, 1941

How Long Will The War Last?

A Quadratic Equation That Can Be Solved Without Algebra

By WALTER TSCHUPPIK

THERE are good reasons for believing that in the Greek affair those differences of opinion between Berlin and Rome, to which well-informed quarters continue through all official denials to refer, did indeed play their part.

It will be remembered that a few days before the Italian attack on Greece Hitler had announced his intention of making an important statement to the Reichstag. This meeting has not taken place, and the unexpected silence following the first pronouncement suggests that that assembly of "German men", whose main function is to greet the Fuehrer's speeches with a salvo of Heils and the singing of the Horst Wessel, is indefinitely postponed. What is it that Adolf Hitler has withheld from publicity?

Hitler's Plans For "Peace Offensive"

Shortly after his talks with Marshal Petain, interesting reports were issued not only in France but in all the occupied countries, telling us that Hitler was about to spring a big peace plan upon a surprised world. Following upon the Marshal's professed willingness to "co-operate with Germany", German diplomacy suddenly adopted in all European countries which have lost their independence a uniform policy, suggesting the pursuit of some ulterior purpose. Everywhere—except in Warsaw—in Prague, Copenhagen, Oslo, Amsterdam and Brussels German diplomats not only sought to move the puppet Governments to a spontaneous acceptance of the new order in Europe, but also employed all the means of propaganda to exploit the change of attitude in France in order to persuade the subjugated peoples that further opposition was futile. If the aged Marshal France's Fuehrer himself admitted that Hitler's new order would be a blessing to the French people, surely the smaller nations, which had always looked to France for guidance, had no longer cause to hanker after a vanished past. It is significant that pressure was even put upon President Hacha in Prague, where the Czechs have lost every vestige of independence, to subscribe to a joint manifesto by all the nations "incorporated within the lebensraum of Greater Germany", declaring that, with German arms victorious, and with no further reason for continuing the war, all Europe longed for peace. The importance attached by Hitler to obtaining the approval of the "Bohemian and Moravian protectorate" is a tribute to the effective propaganda by the Czech Government in London and especially to President Benes, who has enlisted sympathy for the Czech struggle for liberation all over the world. No doubt Hitler hoped by these extorted manifestoes to impress more particularly the United States.

Mussolini Gets Out Of Hand

The plans for the German peace offensive were well advanced. In its main outline, Hitler's programme was as follows: Germany had no interest in extending the war to Africa and Asia. She feels no hostility to Britain, who, however, must understand that the continent "belongs to the continental peoples", who after Marshal Petain's declaration of love, have no further cause of future quarrels Britain's task would be to form a bridge with the United States, now brought nearer to Europe; the English Channel, and not the Atlantic Ocean, would form the future frontier between the two continents. Difficulties in the Mediterranean would be settled by international control of the Suez Canal and by compromises in regard to Egypt. Lastly, Italy must be compensated at France's expense, though not on lines unacceptable to France.

It is possible that Mussolini, informed of Hitler's intentions and of the churlish treatment accorded to Italy, anticipated them by his attack on Greece. In any event the extension of the war to the eastern Mediterranean, with consequences that none can foresee, has knocked Hitler's plan on the head. The peace offensive had been so timed as to exert an influence on the presidential election in the United States.

Whatever results this peace offensive might have had, it is evident that Hitler's military advisers are only approving the extension of the war under economic compulsion. They know, of course, that if the war lasts a long time Germany is bound to seek access to the oil-fields of Iraq, and from this aspect they view the war in Greece, ill-timed though it is, with a certain satisfaction. But they also know very well the dangers to Germany of a long and extended war. Wherever and in whatever form the ultimate decision may fall which will compel the surrender of the German people, one factor will certainly be of paramount influence, and that is air superiority. In what month of 1941 this superiority will be attained is not yet certain; but that it will be attained by Great Britain, and in the year 1941, is beyond all question.

A Quadratic Equation

German military and economic experts are themselves in no doubt of it. To them is attributed the remark that the question when the war will end is "a quadratic equation". Those readers who have forgotten their algebra need have no fears. The point can be easily grasped without any knowledge of mathematics. The "quadratic equation" which haunts the imagination of German experts is this:

A represents the number of aircraft at present possessed by Great Britain.
B is the number of German and Italian aircraft.
P stands for the number of machines being daily produced in the British Empire.
Q is the number produced daily in Germany and Italy.
C is the number of aircraft being daily manufactured for Britain in the United States.

R is an extremely important factor in the equation. It represents the production increase in machines being manufactured for Britain in the United States and in the Dominions. That is to say, it shows the steadily increasing output, far exceeding anything which Germany could attain to with her utmost effort.

X is the unknown quantity in the equation. It represents the number of days which must pass before the British Empire with the help of American production, will have gained superiority in the air. It is this X which has to be determined!

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Menaka in "Abhisarika," a new number in her forthcoming recital at the Excelsior Theatre.

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Thank You, City Fathers

By N. G. JOG

STUDENTS of Sanskrit are conversant with famous passage in which the grammarian Panini lumps together, while commenting on a rule of declension, Dogs, Youths and the God Indra.

This egregious misjoinder, which has been quoted for centuries as a classic example of "How not to do it", has now been rivalled by the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the assessment schedule prepared for the proposed tax on Trades and Professions. Among the various groups liable to the new impost are bracketed together editors, sculptors and fortune-tellers!

No wonder that this proposal, apart from its general unpopularity, is being unanimously and vigorously assailed by the press of Bombay. To the very human reluctance to pay any kind of tax at all, is now added this gratuitous outrage on the editorial dignity: editors, sculptors and, aye,—fortune-tellers. Indeed!

Cocks Of The Walks

So long the editors, every Tom, Dick and Harry of them, have considered themselves the cocks of the world's walks. They share with Royalty the first person plural. But while the latter is a fast-dwindling race, the former is an ever-growing fraternity. From their sanctums sanctorums they survey the world from China to Peru and give the distilled essence of their learning and labours to an ungrateful world every morning. The editors are always at your service with the unfailing regularity of the sun.

They are the modern Solomons who dispense justice right and left. Like the Jesting Pilate they ask "What is Truth?", but unlike the J. P. they provide their own elaborate answers in every conceivable case. War and Peace, not to talk of a mere Armistice, Kings and Comets, Births and Deaths, Earthquakes and Epidemics, Disputes social, political, communal, marital—everything is grist to their mill.

And when they are hard pressed for a topic of comment, they will even pull each other's hairs and wash each other's dirty linen for public delectation. They have, however, their own venerable tradition: not for them the plebian way of calling each other by name even though they fling plenty of choice names at each other's head The editor of the Tweedledum Street Journal will always address his rival as "Our Contemporary of Tweedledee Street" and vice versa.

Modern Delphic Oracle

The Press, as Kipling said, is the king over all children of pride and the truth of this dictum is exemplified by men like Barnes, Delaine and Scott. The editor is the High Priest of the press, whose liberty is the palladium of all civil, political and religious liberties of a citizen. He is the modern king-maker and government-breaker, the redresser of wrong, the champion of justice and the watch-dog of freedom, almost a Delphic Oracle of the twentieth century.

And now by one fell stroke the editor is knocked off his lofty pedestal by the ungrateful city fathers and mothers of Bombay. They consider him as of no better worth than a sculptor and, aye, a fortune-teller! The editor always lives apart and above the common ruck. You may allow yourself to be enlightened by him or ignore him. But certainly you cannot count him in the same breath as a sculptor and, aye, a fortune-teller.

The sculptor takes a huge block of marble and hews it into shape by means of hammer and chisel and adze. It is mostly a mechanical process. But the editor's material is humanity itself and his only tool is a pen which in his hands always becomes mightier than the sword. A sculptor, however, may be swallowed by the editorial gullet. After all there is considerable scope for art in that profession and in the hands of a master like Rodin or Epstein it has a certain creative value.

What An Ignominy!

But fortune-teller! What a soul-searing ignominy to be classed with palmists and astrologers, star-gazers and crystal-readers, phrenologists and numerologists, card-shufflers and tea-leaf-seers! Even the Divine Indra must not have been so hurt by being bracketed with a dog as the Bombay Editors are by being put on a par with those mumbo-jumbo men and women living on the gullibility of the world.

Most of this fraternity misread your palms or horoscopes or the bumps on your head or the corns on your feet or whatever may be their medium, even if they do not deliberately mislead you. But, whatever flows out of the editorial pen 'ipso facto' becomes a "Leader"! The fortune-teller merely asks you to beware of the blonde or the dark young man, as the case may be, whom you are likely to meet in the near future while the editorial lance is always ready to fly at every passing windmill.

The fortune-teller, moreover, is ever ready to trim his prophecy to the length of his patron's purse. In fact stretching his science to satisfy his client is the secret of his professional success. There may be calamities and crises and grave illnesses ahead of you but, he assures you, you will survive them all and live happily ever afterwards—or at least up to your 87th year.

Above Suspicion

The editor proverbially has an incorruptible soul. His integrity like a woman's chastity must be always above suspicion. He is a modern "knight sans peur et sans reproche.' He must do his duty without fear and favour and dedicate himself to the service of the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

True, cynics have always tried to poke fun at the editorial omniscience and other well-known virtues. There is Mr. Humbert Wolfe, for example, who wrote in his "Uncelestial City":

You cannot hope
to bribe or twist
thank God! the
British journalist.
But seeing what
the man will do
unbribed, there's
no occasion to.

Sweet Revenge

But mark you, Mr. Wolfe is referring only to journalists. They are the lesser breed outside the editorial sanctum. Under the British constitution, the King can do no wrong. It is always the ministers who make the mess. Similarly under the unwritten constitution of the press, the editor is always right. It is his assistants and subs, the leader-writers and copy-readers, and all the other numerous minions in a newspaper office who make mistakes and are condemned to the guillotine.

But every dog has his day and the poor journalist, too, have now his revenge—oh, so sweet. The editor can browbeat and blue-pencil and black-ball the hewers of news and drawers of copy slaving under him but the latter have at least escaped the ignominy of being ranked with sculptors and, aye, fortune-tellers.

They yet retain the dignity of their profession. Their escutcheon is yet untarnished. They remain apart as a class, nonpareil. They walk as free men liable neither to a tax nor to a license for doing their honest work. They yet hold their head high. And for once they can look down upon sculptors, fortune-tellers and, aye, editors!

Late Mr. S. Ranga Iyer

(BY V. N. SHARMA)

In the sad and rather untimely death (at the age of 55)of Mr. S. Ranga Iyer, in harness, as the Publicity Officer of the Mysore Government, Indian Journalism has suffered a distinct and irreparable loss in more respects than one. Although during the latter days Mr. Iyer had retired from active newspaper Journalism, to those who have had the occasion to know him, and his craftsmanship, it should be no eye-opener that Mr. Ranga Iyer was what may be called a 'creative' journalist. What is more than everything, Mr. Iyer lived in Periclean sense, a full life and would have been able to direct considerable force as guide, philosopher and friend to many in the field; many who had sat at his feet have emerged forth as 'ace' reporters and newsmen but to none did he grudge his parental affection and broad suave smile that immediately radiated a warmth of attachment and disarmed fear from the minds of those who came into contact with him. For this quality alone of Mr. Iyer there must be many in Delhi, who first took to him as fish to water, when he identified himself with the foundling of the "Roy's Weekly" and as its first editor—his collaborators were all colleagues of the late Mr. K. C. Roy, whose name the "Weekly" today commemorates.

Mr. Ranga Iyer belonged to the pioneer group of Indian journalism and had his early training under the late Mr. Karunakara Menon in the "Indian Patriot" and was later associated with the "Searchlight", which under his managing editorship first emerged as a tri-weekly newspaper. He was later associated with the "Leader" and subsequently edited the "Indian Daily Telegraph" (now defunct) with considerable success. Mr. Iyer was also successively Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Nabha and Foreign Minister to the late Maharaja of Alwar, in which latter capacity he visited London in 1929. On his return from England, Mr. Iyer was for some time Publicity Officer of Kashmir Government during the tempestuous Glancy Commission Enquiry. Mr. Iyer felt the helplessness of Indian journalism with its plethora of handicaps as compared with conditions which fertilized Western journalism as a fine art as well as an industry. Passionately patriotic and intensely emotional, after his return from England, Mr. Iyer once compared Indian journalism, in a talk with me, to a trip to Kashmir in a bullock-cart!! That is what he thought about the Press in India after seeing the Fourth Estate in action in England, but he was not a bit desperate; he believed in a destiny for journalism in India and stuck to his idealism. He was one of the founders of the "Roy's Weekly" (even as in an earlier era he was one of the founders of the present "Associated Press") and continued as its first editor until in the last quarter of 1938 he joined the Mysore Government Service as their Publicity Officer where his intimate knowledge of the Indian States politics stood him in good stead as an invaluable background to the work 'vis a vis' the Congress agitation there.

"Iyer" used to be the word that connoted sunshine and love for any and every journalist who entered the portals of his house and none of the proverbilly "impecunious" newsmen who were lucky to know him failed to be indelibly impressed with "Iyer's" love for fellow-man, to know "Iyer" was spontaneously to love him.

AS SOCIAL REFORMER

Active in habits, always endowed with an inimitable sense of humour and unbending optimism, Mr. Ranga Iyer lived in himself the example of an incorrigible artist of life; he was an embodiment of that very salutary but alas, sadly neglected and misunderstood axiom of plain living and high thinking. He was never a visionary, as many of his contemporary publicists have become with the passage of time. His views on the pulsations of a changing social and political India always provoked keen discussion and generated heated thought among his closest friends and family members but none of the shibboleths of old-world conservatism appealed to him—he was always for moving with the times and breaking through the trammels of Middle Ages without being radically modern.

Mr. Iyer was, again, a man of his convictions and would rather stand on the "burning deck" as Casabianca than suffer humiliation at the hands of an opponent on points of principles and personal convictions. The writer knows of personal incidents when Mr. Iyer has had to part company with some of the dynamic personalities yet living in India today, just because Mr. Iyer would not toe the line or sanction a line of thought set by them—the penalty of differences of opinions never deterred him from standing to his decisions and even as the moonbeam acts as the inexorable divine grace for an attractive unlit world, Mr. Iyer's confidence in a righteous conduct in life helped him steer his ship clear of all shoals and pitfalls, at times lone and

(Continued On Page 39)

COLOURFUL INDO-CHINA

Varied Scenery And Romantic Legends Of A Fascinating Country

The Thailand—Indo-China war has brought the French Far Eastern Colony into the headlines. In this article condensed by "World Digest" from "Pan-Pacific", Honolulu, Margaret Wiedeman gives a picturesque account of the "romantic" side of Indo-China, leaving aside questions of political Status and imperialist and capitalist interests.

EVER since Man first watched cloud argosies sweeping across ethereal spaces, where fancy beckoned him to follow in their wake, he has dreamed of far-off, enchanted shores with wonders beyond his ken. Myth and legend of every age have given us winged steeds, fabulous birds, starry chariots, and a thousand magical devices for swift transition to the "land of heart's desire."

More potent than all these, however, are names—names which by their very utterance waft one to realms of undreamed delight. Annam, Cambodia, Tonkin, Laos, Cochin-China—each with its individual contribution towards the bewildering profusion of landscape to challenge every artist, as well as temple, market-place, palace, shrine and dwelling, eloqent of the life and lore of these peoples in that absorbing land, French Indo-China.

Lore And Legends

There arises a shore line where beetling cliffs, fjords tropically wooded, islet-dotted bays and inlets flaunt a treasury of scenic gems so bewildering that it seems almost natural they should be guarded by the most fantastic array of rock forms imaginable. Rocks rising sheer out of the ocean, sometimes to a height of 500 feet. Small wonder that this was the scene of the descent of the dragon. Here it was that the Spirit of the Waters chose to come down from heaven assuming the sacred form of a dragon. Here the Great Dragon came to direct the currents of the waters, and, gathering together reflexions of varied coastal beauty from all over the world, set them all down together in this lovely corner of Tonkin.

Haunting echoes of the lore and legend of French Indo-China sum up fleeting random visions. The Muong tribe have a dynastic and legendary history going back to forebears hatched in a secret grotto from the eggs of mysterious birds. Clever hunters, they have numerous legends concerning beasts and their battles with men. The Muongs have an epic story about a great tiger, Long-Ty-Vy-Tuong-Vong. As a cub he was fed upon snails and small crabs, then poultry, then cattle; but as soon as he was full-grown nothing would satisfy him but human flesh, and his craving threatened the extinction of the tribe. The chief sent out the finest bowmen, who returned saying that the beast was mountain high with breasts as large as haystacks and a roar as of heavy thunder.

In spite of their fear, the hunters determined to track him down, and at last he was caught between two mountains where the rocks thrust sharp spikes through his body. His pursuers thereupon made a great onslaught, thrusting and stabbing a hundred times. In a desperate attempt to flee, the great tiger clawed his way to the top of a mountain overshadowing the village of Tuan Le, where a rock bears his claw marks to this day. Descending to the village with his last strength, he beat the ground in his dying throes so strongly that a pool was formed which may still be seen. The people of Laos came from far and near to gaze upon the monster, and the colour and marking of his pelt are still produced in their weavings.

Superstitions

Laos, where the frangipani—flower of love—decks the young people at every festival and intoxicates the air as the smiles of the young "Laotiennes" daze the fascinated beholder, has a picturesque ceremony which takes place during the New Year celebrations. To placate the spirits of air and water, live birds and fishes, carefully collected beforehand, are set at liberty. The dancing, singing procession of flower-bedecked youth, lips encarmined with betel juice, and carrying basket, cage, bowl and container with the tiny captives, surges towards the stream. Here cascades of butterfly-tinted fish are tumbled into the gleaming ripples, stirring them to eddies of jewelled, silver life. Suddenly, as the cages are opened, the sundrenched pungently fragrant air becomes a twittering whirl of fluttering colour as the brilliant birds mount, wheel and plunge in a dazzling maze, like flying fragments of a rainbow shattered against a vibrant sky.

The Laotian's daily life is much influenced by the many superstitions and beliefs which have survived from ancient times. He is meticulous in observing precautions against sympathetic magic. The lac-gatherer, for instance, would never dream of combing or cleansing his head, or even brushing anything from his person before entering the forest for his work. Such actions would surely influence him to brush the precious insects from the boughs in passing through. A similar precaution against sympathetic magic makes the elephant-hunter's wife refrain rigidly from oiling her body or cutting her hair through the period of the expedition for fear she should cause the elephant to slip the trap or burst the toils.

Two Angels

Amongst the most widespread beliefs in Indo-China is one in connection with Tet, the great New Year festival. At the beginning of each year—in February—each man receives two angels, one good, the other bad. So closely bound are they to the person that they are contained within his very shadow. It is highly essential that the "Maqui" (bad spirit) be killed during the New Year ceremonies; otherwise it will remain with the unfortunate possessor throughout the year, tempting him on every possible occasion to evil thoughts and deeds. There is, therefore, much incentive to seeking some way of losing the "Maqui", and one of the most effective means is to cast one's shadow where the "Maqui" within it may be well and truly run over by some vehicle, the heavier and noisier the better. In the towns this does not simplify traffic problems, but what is the risk of an accident compared with a year of glorious freedom from slavery to the "Maqui"? The concentration of traffic during the Tet ceremonies is too grand an opportunity to neglect.

Babies Without Names

In Annamite countries a child under age has no name. He does not yet form an integral part of the family, to which he can be admitted only after a lapse of several years. During the intervening period he can be sold to another family. At the age of twenty he receives the "cap of manhood." When he reaches sixty years of age he neither pays any further taxes nor takes part in communal affairs. Death is a phenomenon of disintegration, and is looked upon as a gradual exit from the social group. The complete death takes three years. For this reason the first burial is provisional, and only after the expiration of three years are the remains exhumed and definitely buried. A tablet to enshrine the soul is placed on the family altar. Thereby the dead remains connected with the family and receives periodical offerings and devotions through four generations, after which he ceases to be entitled to the cult.

Whale Worshipped!

In Annam the fisherfolk worship the whale for benefits received. Nearly every fishing village has a pagoda housing the bones of the sacred creature, and whenever a dead whale is washed ashore it is forthwith accorded a solemn burial. The first man to sight the body acts as chief mourner and performs the same funeral rites as he would for a kinsman, wearing the garb of woe—a white straw hat, and a white robe of which the sleeves are turned inside out. He it is who must see that the perfumes are burnt, gold and silver leaves scattered, crackers fired and incense sticks lighted. First of all, the flesh is cut off and the oil extracted, after which the carcass is ceremoniously buried in the ground and over it a shed is set up where offerings are made.

In this land of Indo-China, so rich in varied scenery, idylic, romantic, wild, the imagination of the traveller is emeshed in countless flying threads of ancient custom, lost arts, age-old beliefs, exotic colour, music and gesture so that he carries away a boundless store of enthralling memories.

A YOUNG sergeant asked the sergeant-major for advice in framing a charge for which there was no example in King's Regulations.

"What was the man doing exactly?" asked the sergeant-major.

"Flirting with a girl in the park".

"Well", said the sergeant-major, "charge him with impersonating an officer."

WHEN MERE WATER
CEASES TO QUENCH YOUR THIRST
OR PLEASE YOUR PALATE

B. C. P. W.

FRUIT SYRUPS

LEMON: BANANA: ORANGE
ROSE: CREAM VANILLA
STRAWBERRY: RASPBERRY, etc.
WILL MAKE DELICIOUS AND COOLING DRINKS

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL Works, Ld.
CALCUTTA : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.
Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

ALUMINIUM -The Miracle Metal

By PAUL NORTON

HUNDREDS of tons of aluminium in pots, pans, vacuum cleaners, armaments and similar articles have been freely given to the government by the housewives of Britain. They probably only represent a small proportion of the metallic aluminium in the country, for it was estimated before the war that one-sixth of the world's aluminium went into cooking utensils. It is little more than half a century since aluminium became available commercially, but in that short period the number of different uses to which the metal has been put is estimated at 100 000. No wonder it is called the "miracle metal"!

We generally think of aluminium as valuable simply because of its lightness, but it is not the lightest metal and it is actually some of its less generally appreciated qualities that make it so valuable. Aluminium, for instance is rust resisting and if every piece of steel were coated with the metal, many millions of tons would be saved every year, apart from huge quantities of paint. The weight of steel that "rusts away" every year, in the United States alone, is given as 20,000,000 tons!

Coating Of Aluminium

And it would not take much aluminium to do it, for another of the metal's unique qualities is that it can be divided into very fine particles and applied in a layer of microscopic thickness. A process invented by Dr. C. G. Fink enables steel to be plated with aluminium 0.0003 inch thick and the remarkable thing is that the coating will not crack when the steel is bent.

The giant 200 inch mirror of the Palomar telescope now nearing completion will have a layer of aluminium even thinner at the reflecting surface. The coating is estimated to be only one molecule thick—far beyond the range of the most powerful microscope. Aluminium has replaced the silver hitherto used on mirrors because it reflects as much or more light and does not get dull with age. Mirrors in astronomical telescopes have to be taken down and resilvered at comparatively short intervals. The be taken down and resivered the tremendous task of dimantling the 200 inch mirror made finding a substitute necessary.

Then again aluminium can be drawn into a wire of almost incredible thinness. At the 1938 Empire Exhibition in Glasgow a wire only 1-600th. the thickness of a human hair was shown. The actual diameter was 1-10,000th of an inch and 20 ounces of it which you would put in your pocket would be sufficient to encircle the world! You are not likely to get it in your pocket, however, for although the metal would cost only a few shillings, drawing the wire would cost over one hundred million pounds. This very fine wire is used in inches for seismic prospecting apparatus which finds oil on principles similar to that by which the Navy finds enemy submarines.

Pure aluminium is a week metal and it is its property of alloying with small quantities of copper, magnesium, manganese and zinc, producing a metal with great strength but little more weight that makes it valuable for aircraft construction Before the war it was being used in rapidly increasing quantities for other transport vehicles to save weight Stream-lined trains owed some of their speed to aluminium and the metal was being used for the funnels of the new Mauretania If an entire liner could be constructed of aluminium, it would be possible to attain the same speed with 25 per cent., less power.

The lightness of aluminium has led to its use for some curious purposes. Aluminium beer barrels, for instance, can be tossed by a single man instead of being carefully trundled. An aluminium piano was constructed for the ill-fated airship Hindenburg. Aluminium furniture can be moved by a child. Against the ordinary armchair's weight of 70 or 80 pounds, an aluminium one can be made weighing 8 lbs. An artificial leg, coloured to match, was made for the dog of a Scottish owner a short time ago. Many tons of aluminium are normally used for making 'silver' paper the paper being wound onto bolts like cloth before being cut to size for chocolate and cigarette packings.

Most Abundant Metal

But perhaps the most remarkable fact about aluminium is the amount of it that exists in the world. It is the most abundant metal, present in every clay. There are millions of tons of it in Britain. It may be wondered, perhaps, why the loss of bauxite supplies from France should therefore affect us. Aluminium is universally produced from bauxite in preference to the numerous other mineral sources because this is the most economical ore to treat. But on the authority of Dr. Francis C. Frary, director of the New Kensington laboratory in the U.S.A. entirely devoted to aluminium, methods are now known of extracting the metal from all the compounds in the earth's crust and the cost of using clay instead of bauxite would only be a few pence a pound.

In peace time that difference was sufficient to make bauxite supreme, but in war, price is not so important and there may be interesting developments. The biggest cost in the production of aluminium is electricity. Every pound of aluminium requires ten kilowatt hours—enough to light an ordinary lamp for a week. That is another reason why scrap is valuable—every ton of scrap saves two or three tons of coal.

THE WHITE PLAGUE

Why Tuberculosis Proves Fatal In India

By N. V. ESWAR

The Tubercular patient instead of being pitied is dreaded as the worst contagion preying on the vitals of society. In him are discovered all the vices, and he is ever kept at a distance. The repulsion with which he is looked upon hardly finds a comparison.

Unaffected society moves away from him and thus leaves him to his own fate and solitary confinement with those near and dear to him. Life is made for him a never ending series of darkness punctuated with no daylight.

Subjected to this kind of an unhealthy treatment at the hands of society, the tubercular patient develops gradually an anti-social attitude consciously and tosses upon the head of society the same burden it always longs to swerve aside.

This very dangerous offshoot itself should make society change its attitude of regarding tubercular patients as the executioners of society.

Disease is inevitable. Therefore, all attempts should be directed at weeding it out rather than allow it to take its own course and finally run riot. This is obviously the most dangerous and highly injurious practice. And yet do we find people assuming the very opposite of the right attitude they ought in the ordinary course to take.

Fear Of Being Outcaste

The fear that he will be treated as an outcaste, if the truth that he were a victim of tuberculosis becomes known, is always gnawing at his heart, which renders his existence the most miserable. But possessing no means to erass himself in order to give the rest the relief from his oppressive presence, he contents himself by remaining within the fold of society without letting out his secret. Therefore, the inclination not to consult a doctor and diagnose the first symptom of this dread disease and thus be in possession of the unfortunate news in time for a speedy and effective cure hardens gradually but steadily till at last it clings to him as an inherent habit. Thus what could have been nipped early in the bud is consciously nurtured up to such an extent that cutting at its tap root some time later becomes extremely difficult, if not an impossible feat.

A large number of contacts are soon established, and almost all the relatives who come in close contact with the patient undoubtedly get themselves infected. Naturally the successful recovery of the original patient never improves matters, for he has seen to it that many others are infected by the contagion some way or other.

This unfortunate happening could have been avoided if society blesses itself with a long vision. If society does not look upon Tubercular patients as something worse than the worst criminal, chances are that the patients will be induced to consult the doctor in the very early stage, when they can be prepared to take it easy, which in itself is an invaluable incentive for a speedy cure. In addition, infection, though innocent it is in the former case, is to a great extent prevented.

The Final State

What has been said above alone does not constitute the only reason why Tuberculosis is diagnosed at the final stage. There is another one more important than this.

In many an Indian family one earning member has to bear all the burden. On his wages depends the livelihood of the whole family. Thus, if the earning member were to be incapacited the prospect before it is actual starvation. This fact plays a most important part in dissuading the patient from receiving early treatment. For his absence from work and the little preliminary expenses an early treatment will cost him will mean partial starvation for the family. The responsibility of winning the bread being his, he devoutedly sticks to his post, and, in so doing, completely neglects his health which is progressively undermined day by day.

The Indian family has to rouse itself from its mental and physical torpor. If only there is strength in the bread winner can he afford to be of any help to the family. And in fairness to him, if he lacks in this, it becomes the duty of the rest of the members of the family to supply it by actively engaging themselves in some productive labour which will assure them the necessary subsitence. But most of the families, used to a life of idleness and indolence, do not exhibit such active spirit as to make the bread winning patient repose sufficient confidence in them and subject himself to any treatment.

If an Indian's life is based on duty, this duty towards the patient should be uppermost in the minds of the members of the family, culminating in the patient being given the respite and treatment that he obviously is in desparate need of.

Besides the above two reasons, there is the prohibitive cost of getting oneself treated in a sanatorium. The earning capacity of a vast proportion of Indians does not allow this luxury, for luxury it must be termed. So that 75 per cent. of the patient's delude themselves into the belief that they are not fully justified in availing themselves of the treatment at sanatorium unless their disease has so advanced as to warrant the heavy expenditure.

Even sanatoriums nowadays seem to have lost their lure. Therefore, society, through the Government, should take up such measures as will stamp out this disease in the very early stage and provide cheap treatment for those cases which escape this early attention.

THE builder had to go away on business and Pat was left in charge to interview any prospective buyers. He showed off the gadgets and was doing well when a client exclaimed:

"Yes, I like the house. The only thing that worries me is that it is so near that ugly explosives factory that the view is spoiled."

"Don't let that worry you, sir," said Pat. "The explosives factory might blow up any day."

Place Of Sculpture In Architecture

THERE IS EVERY REASON TO HOPE THAT THE ARCHITECT OF THE FUTURE WILL ACCEPT A COMPROMISE BETWEEN BEAUTY AND UTILITY

By MRS. DORIS GERRARD

A Shawarti Figure from Egypt.

Venus of Milo.

THERE are many people who are only interested in Art when colour is the predominant feature. The primitive colour instinct is forever present with us, and no doubt will linger on as part of the average man's mental and emotional make-up. Perhaps, the reason for this primitive instinct in man may be traced by the reason that the world around us is interesting superficially because of its being colourful, and it needs no very great mental effort to enjoy its colour sensations.

Sculpture, on the other hand, to many people seems colourless, and does not command the same attention and interest. The beauty of Sculpture can only be fully appreciated when we realise the beauty of pure form. This process perhaps calls for a higher artistic effort than is required of the coloured picture.

Sculpture, as past history clearly shows, has passed through many phases; sometimes it has expressed itself on a colossal scale, at other times depending upon its detail and subtle refinement, as in the case of Greek sculpture.

Sculpture Serves Definite Purpose

Whatever phases through which Sculpture has passed, it has always expressed the culture of the period in which it was executed. Sculpture, as Painting, has always served a definite purpose. Indeed, it can truly be said, that all works of Art of the earlier period were not done for merely exhibition purposes, as is the case at the present time. If we study the Sculpture of ancient Egypt, Greece, Italy or India, we find that these works were executed according to definite requirements and specifications with special reference as to where they were to be placed and the part they were to serve; they were either to perpetuate religious beliefs, or to immortalise the great kings or heroes of bygone days.

As recent as the end of the 18th century, when the custom of holding Art Exhibitions was established, it continued and became a fetish right up to our present time. Such an outlook is quite artificial. Such an attitude towards Art is responsible for the general lack of enthusiasm with the masses, for the simple reason that the moment Art is assumed to be something with no other purpose than to be confined in an exhibition or museum, it immediately becomes a specimen piece and a luxury, which surely is not the real purpose of Art.

Three Factors Influence Art

The Art of every country depends upon three factors, namely, its geography, climate, and religion; these important factors form the basis of a civilisation and its culture. Egypt, Italy, Greece and India are rich in sculptured treasures. The religious beliefs of Egypt produced the colossal sculpture in granite, a permanent material very suitable to immortalise the kings of that ancient period. Even the ravages of time have not effaced the story which the tombs of Egypt can tell. The Egyptian did not attach much importance to his material life. The whole of this existence on this earth was devoted to the construction of tombs, a resting place for the after-life. The kings of those early dynasties, from the moment they assumed power, utilised all the slave labour available, for the construction of their tombs, and the sculptor was an indispensable factor in that achievement. Europe is rich in its art treasures, which are, for the most part, to be found in its museums and art galleries. Many of these places are crammed with good things representing all the known periods of Art of every country dating back earlier than 3000 B.C.

"La Danse."
(By J. B. Carpeaux.)

"Mahisasur Mardini!" From Chousat-Yogini Temple, Bheraghat, Jubbulpore.

The manner in which these specimens are displayed are, no doubt, models of perfection in their encyclopaedic indexing, and providing a chronological source of knowledge for the scholar. This is all very well, but everyone cannot be expected to imagine what these art treasures were like "in situ," as they have been brought from their original positions and placed, as it were, in an artistic prison.

In India, the Indian student had the advantage of seeing India's sculpture in its original setting, and its logical purpose is manifest. All the more reason why the Indian student should recognise sculpture as having a utilitarian existence.

Modern Art

Modern Art is in its experimental stage of evolution. Whatever confusion may exist for the time being, and however much standards may differ, those who have studied the subject all agree on one point, namely, that Art should have its practical application to our present day needs.

The future, I am sure, is hopeful to the modern sculptor, much more hopeful than it has been for the past 20 years. The future of the sculptor is secure, pro-

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MANILA: The City Of Lotus Blossoms

By OSWALD HENRY

A VISITOR may not be aware of the fact that Manila is a land of the lotus blossom ....the land where the lotus floats down to the sea to greet him at his very approach to the fascinating capital of the Philippine Islands.

Even the name of the city breathes the atmosphere of flowers, for in ancient times, the natives marvelling at the large quantities of lotus-plants which floated down the Pasig River into the Bay, called the place "Maynila", the place of the "nilas", or lotus plants.

Being situated as it is on the world's trades routes in Far Eastern waters, Manila has naturally developed from a mere straggling township full of disease and filth into one of the most modern, healthy and leading commercial centres of the world, and its port has accordingly changed from the dilapidated structure that it was into one of the best equipped harbours in the world, with a capacity for handling an abundant share of the Pacific trade.

Turbulent History

The history of the Philippines is a very ancient one indeed dating back in old Chinese writings to an era many centuries before Christ, being at that time classified as one of the "Islands of the South", and with this background to aid her, Manila herself has evolved a history that has been a very turbulent one.

Prior to the sixteenth century, she was but a victim of pirates, corsairs and free-booters of the Eastern waters. Then came the Portuguese and the Spanish, the Dutch and the British to capture and plant their respective flags on her soil and to turn her into a trading centre to meet their own ends. And no sooner had she settled down to the last rule when the Spanish took possession once again and asserted themselves, but only for a while, for they were completely routed by Admiral George Dewey who, shortly after the outbreak of the Spanish-American war of 1898, arrived at Manila with the American Asiatic Squadron and replaced the Spanish pennant with that of the Stars and Stripes.

To-day, as the visitor rides into the harbour, he beholds the magnificent skyline of a mighty city—a skyline of tall spires and crested domes and jagged house-tops—which forms the background to the nearer view of the port itself made up of enormous piers, concrete bodegas and clean warehouses of all sizes.

Walled City

He beholds it framed in a picture of blue skies and luscious green vegetation skirted on the one hand by the majestic Dewey Boulevard and marked on the other by the towering heights of Manila's leading hotel.

The visitor scarcely has any time to decide on his tour, for the moment he steps ashore he is directed right away to the Intramuros or the famed Walled City which dates back to the sixteenth century when Legazpi, the Spaniard conqueror, constructed a permanent fortress around the Spanish quarters, in the course of his setting up the early township of Manila.

The grim old walls of the fort still remain as reminders of those by-gone days when Spain was in her glory, and tell tales of ancient captive dungeons, and concealed dug-outs where gun-powder, treason and plot played a prominent part in politics. The old fortress appropriately ends up in Fort Santiago.

The streets within the Walled City are small, crooked and narrow, and squeeze their way painfully through buildings that reflect the architecture of old Spain. Picturesque balconies and barred windows look down from above upon stout bronze-doors and iron knockers that bar the way to narrower passages leading into courtyards. Ever and anon the visitor comes across little shrines set into the walls before which lighted tapers burn continuously day and night.

In ancient times a moat encompassed this Spanish fortress, but in its place there now stands a green sward, part of which has been turned into a fine golf-course and part into a sports ground. At the end of Dewey Boulevard lie the ruins of what was once another great port, Fort San Antonio Abad, to tell the tale of the heaviest attack launched by the Americans in their struggle to take Manila in 1898. Quite close to this spot there lie the hulls of two sunken ships which may be seen when the sea is at low tide.

City Of Churches

Manila has not only been referred to as a city of lotus blossoms, but also as a city of churches, which incidentally are as old as the city itself. Many of the old Catholic churches which at one time had been destroyed by earthquakes or typhoons, have been rebuilt and stand firm to-day as of yore.

Most famous among them is the Roman Catholic Cathedral, within the precincts of the Walled City, which was dedicated in 1581. This is one of the most famous of all landmarks and is symbolic of the religious background of the people, while other churches that claim attention are the Protestant Cathedral of Saint Mary and Saint John, and the Church of Saint Augustine, said to be the oldest church in the Philippines.

The Hospicio de San Jose run by the Sisters of Charity lends itself to an air of mystery in that its inmates are all foundlings who have been entrusted to the Convent for their up bringing by their being placed as infants in a cushioned basket which is pushed in through the wall of the institution by means of a turning wheel. A bell rings to notify the Sisters that another foundling is being committed to their charge as the child moves in.

Contrasting with this page from the Middle Ages, the visitor is catapulted into the modern business district of Manila which crowds over with American business concerns, European and foreign stores and Indian firms. Banks, tourist agencies, steamship companies, and a hundred and one other offices and concerns vie with each other to maintain their location in this rather congested area.

Palaces And Slums

This is the Plaza Moraga, Manila's "Fifth Avenue," and one gets there after crossing the Pasig River by way of Jones Bridge. The term applies also to the Escolta which commences at the foot of the bridge and extends eastwards.

Cheek-by-jowl with these monuments of industry and wealth stands Tondo, the most thickly populated district of the city where one comes across the slums of Manila. The latter are slowly but surely being ousted out by the business-haunted capitalist. Incidentally, the rich man's territory is confined within the limits of such residential areas as Santa Mesa, San Juan Heights, New Manila and Pasay, while Escolta, Echague and Aviles Streets have been earmarked as his domain.

To the student of the peoples, the streets present an enthralling kaleidoscope of life, for here one rubs shoulders with almond-eyed Chinese, fussy little Japanese, brown-skinned Filipinos, highbrow Europeans and democratic Americans, whilst woven into the scene one cannot fail to spot out the familiar umbrella-carrying Hindu.

Smells, Sights And Sounds

Most of the men smoke thundering big cigars and blow clouds of hazy blue smoke into the air, for it must not be forgotten that all the best cigars come from Manila itself, and for aroma and flavour one cannot pick upon a better brand of tobacco.

The brilliant hues of the native women's dresses make a splash of vivid colour on the landscape, while the multi-coloured shirts of the men put Joseph's biblical coat to shame for these shirts have got the craziest designs on them in the most contrasting patterns and above all, they are collarless and hang loosely over the trousers.

Switching off from sights to sounds, one hears nothing but a pandemonium of clip-clops all the while, beaten out rhythmically by the chinelas worn by the natives. Intermingled with this come the roll of iron-rimmed wheels, the clatter of horses' hoofs, the cling-clang of bells, the swish of cracking whips, the purr of fast-moving motors and the shouts and cries of drivers and vendors.

On the roads, trams and buses career at top speed, and yellow-topped taxis whizz to and fro. But most picturesque of all are the little carretelas that go clattering by, drawn by high stepping ponies. In each are to be seen eight or ten passengers swaying dizzily as the driver seated precariously on the shafts, coaxes his horses to greater speed.

"U-u-u-u-u-hee-ee-ee!" cries the driver furiously clanging his bell, and as one glances at the rear of the passing vehicle one catches sight of pacakges and baskets of all sorts and sizes heaped without and within. There are also slow-moving buffalo-drawn wooden carts that go rolling by, filled with merchandise for the markets. They take life very easy, these buffaloes and their drivers, for they never seem to make an effort to hurry.

The market areas prove to be the busiest and are a Bedlam of noise throughout the day. With all the bright colours and costumes one sees around, the visitor almost regards it as a fancy fair and wonders how he ever dared to come to the tamasha without donning on fancy dress himself.

Cock Fights

Here, amidst the long rows of booths, vendors keep persistently bickering at prospective patrons, and in their attempt to attract the buyer's attention, gesticulate and yell wildly so that it seems like some leaf out of a Wild West rode story. Fruits of all kinds are heaped up in large stacks and form a too-tempting array to the children who accompany their parents on the morning or evening marketing expeditions. There are many other commodities as well, and these have a prosperous sale....with the usual shouting and bargaining of course!

If the visitor should pause a while at the market corners, he would see squatting about in lit-

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Cambay's Departed Glory

For Nearly Fifteen Hundred Years It Was Commercial Metropolis Of Gujerat

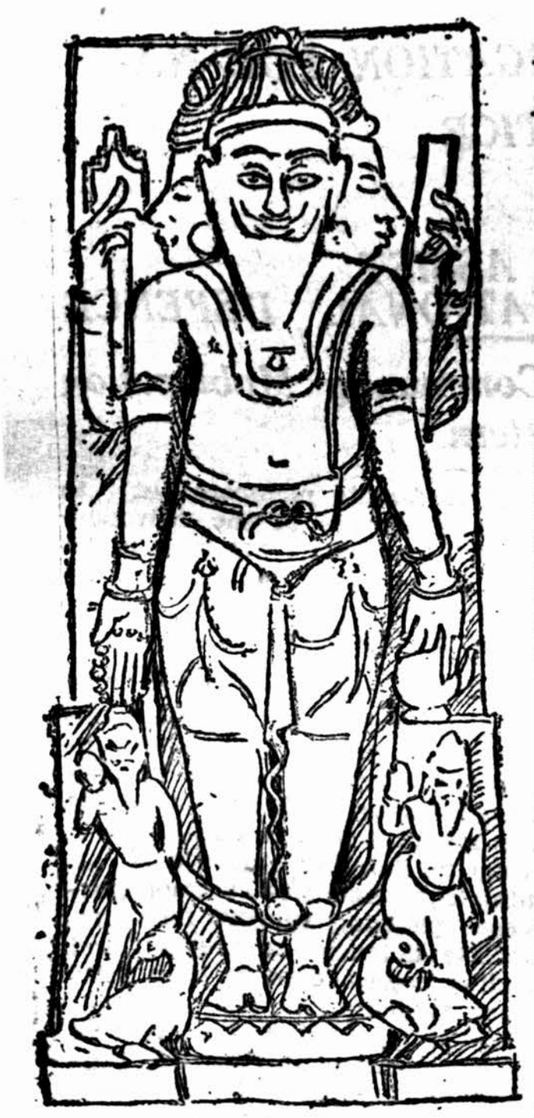

Image of Brahma in the temple of Nagra.
(Sketched by Mr. J. M. Ahivasi)

To a student of ancient history and culture Cambay and its neighbourhood offer a very rich field for exploitation. At Nagra one finds images of Brahma and Surya which are executed with great skill and suggest that at one time the worship of these gods was in vogue in some parts of Gujerat. Then there are some very fine specimens of Jain and Muslim architecture. It was with a view to study the architectural glories of this one time commercial metropolis of Gujarat that the Bombay Field Club arranged a visit under the guidance of Dr. N. A. Thoothi. It seems very few visitors to Cambay today are aware of its glorious past. It is a city of great antiquity and has seen many ups and downs in its chequered career.

City Of Great Antiquity

In the Kumarika Khanda of the Skanda Purana it is mentioned that in order to relieve the gods from the tyranny of the demon Tarakasura. Kartikeya son of Mahadev, took birth near the gulf of Cambay where the sacred river Mahisagar meets the sea-the ancient site of Cambay. Two inscriptions of the time of Vastupala, the great Jain temple-builder, from the temple of Jayaditya at Nagra describe the place as Nagaraka Mahasthanaka founded by Narada Muni. This as well as references in the Scanda Purana had led many historians and archaeologists to believe that the insignificant modern hamlet of Nagra is the Nagaraka Mahasthanaka of old. On the authority of Patanjal Mahabhasya we can safely say that Nagar was in existence during the 2nd century B.C. In the 7th century A.D. it was considered to be a "very flourishing town of great antiquity". It had also been a stronghold of the Pashupatas at one time and later on of the Jains.

Al Masudi who visited Cambay in 915 A.D. and other Arab travellers refer to it as a flourishing commercial port. In 942 A.D. the petty principality of Gujarat passed from the Chavdas to the Solankey dynasty, who expanded and strengthened it into the Empire of Gujarat. Under the able administration of the Solankies Cambay prospered side by side with Patan, their capital. At that time Cambay was described as one of the most prosperous ports of the world.

Zenith Of Prosperity

During the dominance of the Chalukyas over Gujerat, Jainism got into favour in the state and so the Jains became very powerful. By their frugality and keen business acumen they soon accumulated great wealth. As temple-building is considered a thing of great merit by the Jains, this enterprising community— the greatest temple-builders in Western India—spared no pains of expense to beautify Cambay by the chaste and elegant style of their architecture. A few of the numerous monuments erected by these merchant princes and statesmen of Cambay which have escaped the ravages of time and vandalism of fanatics bear eloquent testimony to the religious fervour as well as aesthetic tastes of their builders.

Image of Brahmani, discovered by the side of the image of Brahma.
(Sketched by Mr. J. M. Ahivasi)

Hemchandracharya, the great scholar-saint, was initiated into the holy Jain Order at Cambay. He saved the life of Kumarpala, who later on became the King of Gujerat, when he was a fugitive, avoiding escape at the hands of the soldiers of the illustrious Siddharaja Jaisingh. He bid Kumarpala in an underground vault at the Sagal Vasahika, the entrance to the vault being covered with old manuscripts. At that time the person holding Cambay possessed the key to the military occupation of Lat in the South and Saurashtra in the North over and above the accumulated wealth of this metropolis of Indian trade and commerce. We find the Wily Udyan Mantri holding sway over Cambay during the reign of Siddharaja, as did the great Vastupala during the reign of Lavanprasad in the 13th century. Under him Cambay reached the zenith of its prosperity and did not fail to elicit an admission of its grandeur from Marco Polo who visited it in 1290 A. D.

Foreign Visitors Testimony

Though in 1299 the iconoclastic fury of Allauddin Khilji, Emperor of Delhi, robbed it of some of its splendour, we find that in 1310 Marino Sanudo describes it as "one of the two chief ocean ports of India". Ibn Batuta in 1345 refers to it as "a very fine city remarkable for the elegance of its mosques and houses built by wealthy foreign merchants". under the benign rule of Ahmed Shah I, the Sultan of Gujerat, its trade and commerce flourished so well that towards the close of his reign Nicolo de Conti describes it as a "very noble city fourteen miles in circumference". Even during the 16th century it is mentioned as "abounding in commerce and luxury" and as "one of the greatest Indian marts." Akbar, the great Moghal Emperor of India, has been referred to by his contemporary Queen Elizabeth as the King of Cambay. Akbar is said to have seen the sea for the first time in his life at Cambay and enjoyed a sea trip in a ship.

The chief mosque of Cambay near the Dewan's office is a gem of Muslim architecture. It is a living representation of the cultural and materialistic wealth of Medieval Gujerat. The Jumma Masjid, built of red sand stone, is considered to be one of the oldest mosque of Gujerat.

Hindu Images

Remarkable relics of Hindu craftsmanship are the images of Brahma and Surya in Nagra, a small hamlet about three miles from Cambay. There in an uninviting little temple are housed some very beautiful images of Brahma, Brahmani and other deities. The life-size image of Brahma is covered with some outlandish modern garments by the ignorant Pujari who is under the impression that it is a naked image. In spite of pleading with all the eloquence at our command, we did not succeed in convincing this simple-hearted village-priest that what appeared to be naked to him was depicted by the master Chalukyan craftsman in the most artistic costumes and ornaments of that age. This fine specimen of the art of Medieval Gujerat is executed in the traditional style with three faces and four hands, and with the swan, the discriminating vehicle of the God of knowledge and learning. We wish the State would find a suitable abode for this masterpiece of the sculptor's art. Fortunately we had with us Mr. Jagannath Ahivasi, the eminent artist who drew some very fascinating sketches of this and other beautiful images.

Another image of Brahma lying under a banyan tree outside the village of Nagra.
(Sketched by Mr. J. M. Ahivasi)

Another life-size image of the same god stands or rather leans under a bunyan tree outside a village, awaiting to be immersed in the sea as it is slightly damaged and cannot be used for purposes of worship. In another temple nearby is a remarkable image of Surya, the sun-god. Apart from these images a student of archaeology find a number of objects lying scattered in the ruins in a radius of two miles roundabout Nagra. Nagra is no doubt a promising site and would yield substantial results if excavations are carried on by competent persons.

THE fire policy on a woman's house was taken to her by the company's agent.

"There it is, madam", he said. "The premium is ten pounds."

"How unfortunate," the woman said. "My bank balance is rather low just now. Tell the company to let it stand, and deduct it from what they will owe me when the house is burned down."

New Trends In American Education

LEARNING WAYS OF DEMOCRACY—STUDY OF COMMUNITY OBLIGATION FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE—COURSES IN DRAMATIC WORKSHOP PRACTICE

Training For Citizenship

Recent Survey Discloses Need For Radical Revision Of Teaching Plan

WITH few exceptions, American secondary schools are failing to provide for their students an adequate training for citizenship in a democracy. Civic education is fragmentary, incomplete and in need of drastic revision in schools throughout the country, from Maine to California, says Mr. Benjamin Fine, writing in "The New York Times".

This conclusion was reached by a group of distinguished educators who conducted a nation-wide study in the field of civics under the auspices of the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association. In all, ninety high schools were examined to determine what was being done to inculcate the ideals of citizenship and democracy among Amrica's future voters.

Issued under the title, "Learning the Ways of Democracy", the 480-page report covers the entire field of civic education. Numerous examples of superior teaching programmes are cited, indicating how schools can, if they will, teach the basis of good citizenship to their students. By and large, though, this area was found to be seriously neglected.

To begin with, the commission wanted to discover whether the children knew the meaning of the much-abused word "democracy." So 2,000 students in forty schools, selected at random, were asked to write brief statements on what the terms meant to them. The result was illuminating.

SOME ANSWERS INTELLIGENT

Two-thirds of the pupils defined democracy solely in terms of rights and liberties, without reference to any responsibilities, while fewer than one-third appear aware that in a democracy citizens have obligations as well as privileges. However, some of the young students gave extremely intelligent answers to the question, "What Is a Democracy?"

One lad wrote:

"What does democracy mean to me? This morning, after eating my breakfast, I went out on the porch and picked up our newspaper I read not what I was told to read, but news given freely with many opinions. I then came to school. I went into a large library without showing any kind of pass or permit. I used one of many excellent books on history.

"On my way to my home room I met and talked to several of my fellow-students who may be richer or poorer than I. They may have a different religious belief or may have no religious belief at all. From my home room period I went to my history class. There I had the entire class discussed freely our subject of study for the entire period. That's what democracy means to me."

Not all pupils had that point of view. A social studies class in the George School of Pennsylvania argued the relative merits of democracy and dictatorship. A number sneered at democracy, holding it to be inefficient, and unable to "get things done". Thereupon they suggested that

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ODD COURSES

Piano tuning is taught in a course called "Laboratory Work in Care and Repair of the Piano," which offers its students visit to a piano factory as well as two points of academic credit.

* * * *

Fishing. You can survey the subject from baits, lures and plugs to cooking or mounting the catch. The pastime is gone into thoroughly in Columbia's extension division: "Physical Education cX92—The Theory and Practice of Fresh Water Angling."

* * * *

Coaching a baseball team. Big league ball players visit the campus as guest lecturers and reveal precious secrets about their professional techniques. Small boys often sit in.

* * * *

How to relax. On the theory that we live in an age suffering pathologically from too much tension, a professor teaches "Methods in Relaxation" and runs a clinic where tight muscles are loosened scientifically.

* * * *

Marriage courses are now given in more than 300 American colleges and universities; some of them cover the subject completely, from courtship to divorce. At New York University there's a course giving pointers in motherhood, too.

* * * *

Mountaineering. Spiritual as well as physical benefits of mountain-climbing are stressed in this course at the University of Colorado, which offers bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees in the subject.

—"The New York Times".

HARVARD PLAN TO ASSIST NATIONAL DEFENCE

Programme Based On Community Mobilization Pattern

Creation of a community mobilization pattern that may serve as a model for other institutions and communities throughout the nation is being undertaken by a group of the Harvard faculty now engaged in organizing the human and material resources of the local university area in the interests of national defence, says the Cambridge (Massachusetts) correspondent of the "New York Times."

This faculty nucleus has established the "American Defence, Harvard Group," and set in motion a closely knit programme designed to make use of the variety of special talents offered by the university. From other universities has come word already that similar units are being organized, and this lends promise to the Harvard group's hope for a nation-wide federation of independent defence units.

Heading the organization here is Professor Ralph Barton Perry, whose biography of William James took a Pulitzer Prize in 1936. In a letter to the faculties and staffs of American colleges and universities Professor Perry has set forth the general principles behind the movement at Harvard.

"The talents of college communities should be at the service of their country, their aptitudes available for whatever work may challenge. They can help awaken the consciousness of the nation, not only to the danger that threatens but to the need for unselfish and untiring devotion to the common purpose. By example and by word they can prevent merely selfish or factional bickering. By foresight and by fruitful imagination they can discover further means of making themselves effective in meeting the present emergency."

The Harvard group aims to help individuals to find their places in the defence picture and show them how their services may best be utilized. In this connection appeals have been addressed not only to faculty members but to other employees of the university as well and plans are now under way for enrolling students in the programme as soon as college opens in the Fall.

Students' Participation

Preliminary steps toward student participation were taken during the late days of the Summer School session and the response was reported as favourable. A group of Summer students is issuing a statement of common purposes pledging support for immediate defence measures and sending copies to more than 2,200 fellow students.

Explaining further the aims of the organization at Harvard, Professor Perry said:

"A university community offers a wealth of talents that could be put to the service of national defence. We felt a method of utilizing the particular personnel of this community should be devised. Many have come to us saying: 'We want to help, but we don't know where we can be used.'

"By our mobilization here we hope to stimulate the mobilization of other communities and we offer our own efforts as an example. We think the form of organization we have adopted is flexible yet serviceable enough to be repeated an infinite number of times by institutions, organizations or communities all over the nation."

Not A Pressure Group

One of the organizations incorporated into the new group programme was that which sought to

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WARTIME SYLLABUS FOR TEACHERS

Because international affairs are the essence of interest in history classes, government and other social studies, and because not all teachers are prepared to discuss the foreign relations of the United States and have not the time to do extensive reading in that field, the American Council on Education is undertaking to prepare in syllabus form teaching materials in international relations, says the Washington correspondent of "The New York Times."

The immediate aim is to furnish a concise statement setting forth the basic need of objectivity in appraising the world scene and the place of the United States in that scene. In addition, the project will take up certain areas of importance in international relations in which specific study materials might be prepared for teachers. Among these subjects are: the "United States and the Western Hemisphere," the "United States and the Far East," the United States and Neutrality—1789-1940", "Propaganda and Popular Attitudes on International Affairs," "American Defence", the "United States Economy in a Totalitarian World."

Studio Theatre Wins Popularity

Artists Added To Staff Of School For Social Research

Over 200 applications have been received within the last two weeks by the new Dramatic Workshop of the New School for Social Research, whose second term begins to-morrow, according to an announcement by Erwin Piscator, director. Nearly every State in the union has been represented. One young student has been brought here from London by her father, who is returning to England.

The students are mostly under twenty-one; many have had college training, but of those who have not a number are taking the Workshop course instead of entering college. Two students are planning to take the two-year drama course and will continue their regular college training during the Summer. A number of the students are supplementing the acting and other Workshop courses with the more general ones offered by the New School. Of these, the psychology and basic courses in economics and sociology as well as those in international politics are most popular.

Special interest is being shown in the Studio Theatre, a new venture of the Dramatic Workshop, which is planning to produce a series of plays with professional actors, occasionally aided by the most promising of the students and giving to all students a sense

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"FRIDAY"—NEW AMERICAN WEEKLY

Well-Produced And Highly Readable, It Marks Achievement In American Journalism

By: 'VIGILANTE'.

The citizens of a Democracy can place their trust in one concept and one concept only; Faith in Democracy itself. Faith, not in a static motionless Democracy, but in a Democracy which must daily grow more and more democratic—Dan Gilmor, President of "Friday" in "Friday'.

The Illustrated weekly magazine, "Friday", which was founded only last year in defiance of the powerful press 'racket' in the States' can be described as one of the very few and, therefore, conspicuous American papers that ought to dispel the common but ill-founded ideas about American journalism.

Even a casual glance at some of the copies of this interesting and attractive paper would convince the reader that it combines all the best elements of American—or indeed any—journalism—and that, while it is naturally preoccupied with American affairs and scenes, its appeal to the foreign reader is not lessened. It is indeed heightened inasmuch as it enables the foreign reader to have a much deeper insight into the problems of American politics, social life and international policies.

From the purely journalistic viewpoint, the weekly magazine makes a direct appeal to all readers through the real American quality of its outlook, its sheer objectivity, liberalism of outlook, solicitude for the values and practice of democracy such as North America has evolved despite the superimposition of the unsavoury and certainly un-American elements in the industrial and social 'development' of the States.

The American newspaper technique is, further, adapted to the special needs of an illustrated weekly and there is a great deal in the official organization and production of this paper from which we could learn. For one thing, "Friday" presents the perfect combination of the skilful use of the photographic camera and the possibilities that this medium offers with the economy, directness and vigour of good writing with the result that it holds the reader's attention and interest without the least conscious effort.

ESPRIT AMERICAINE

The best and representative American journalism is remarkable for its directness, simplicity, vigour and accuracy of statement and style as well as its 'courage'. It is represented by "Friday" which carries every week its war against the various rackets established and tolerated in American life. Personalities and vested interests such as are found too formidable for attack generally for the average American paper or organization that may set some store by the American tradition of freedom and democracy are assailed in a powerful and eloquent manner. The iconoclasm of the paper is the most remarkable and certain healthy and constructive feature of the journal.

But it is supported in an equal degree by other features, such as the treatment given to every subject of cultural interest balanced in such a harmonious manner that the appeal of the paper is enhanced to all readers. Each article is illustrated and the photographic camera predominates with remarkable economy in the letterpress so that the subject is focussed mostly in the 'camera eye'—not unlike that of Dos Passos but more tangibly.

"Friday" deserves to be read and widely circulated in this country and should also be found valuable as a medium of understanding and study of the American life and thought that could be imbibed in the most interesting and direct manner. It is priced at 10 cents a copy, 5 dollars and 50 cents for yearly subscription in foreign countries and is published at 114, East 32 Street, New York City, U.S.A.

"Twilight In Delhi"

Brilliant First Novel By Progressive Indian Writer

TWILIGHT IN DELHI, A Novel, by Ahmed Ali, the Hogarth Press, London. Price: 7s. 6d.

Ahmed Ali is one of the pioneers and brilliant exponents of the progressive literature movement in India. His work, both in Hindustani and English, has earned praise from well-known literary critics. His stories and poems have appeared in such journals as "Poetry Review", "Spectator" and "New Writing." And it is commendable that his very first novel in English, "Twilight in Delhi" should have been accepted by publishers of the eminence of the Hogarth Press and that it should have earned the following tribute from no less a person than E. M. Forster:

> "It is beautifully written and very moving. The detail was almost all of it new to me, and fascinating. It is a sort of poetrical chronicle. At the end one has a poignant feeling that poetry and daily life have got parted and will never come together again."

POETIC YET REALISTIC

Ahmed Ali is a poet and has given to his novel a poetical quality that is saved from degenerating into sheer sentimentalism by his eye for detail and his sense of realism. And thus while the language has a rhythm and flow and the descriptions vivid and sometimes picturesque, yet the characters are real persons of flesh, with all the virtues and weaknesses that the flesh is heir to.

The setting of the story is the Delhi of the first quarter of this century—a Delhi not dead but dying, like the paralytic Mir Nihal: a Delhi conscious of its downfall and yet not completely without a certain pride in its imperial past: a Delhi reduced to poverty but still clinging to the shadows of dignity and feudal culture: a Delhi that was virtually starving and yet had not fogotten the taste of epicurean delights!

HE KNOWS HIS DELHI

Ahmed Ali, who was born and brought up in Delhi knows this fascinating and gloomy city and its people—he knows them and loves them, for it is only love that can give one such keen insight into character and such understanding of human behaviour. With the imagery of his words, he recreates the Delhi that he has known for the edification and delight of his readers. It is a life-like picture that he draws, with real-life characters, a picture alive with the sounds and smells of daily life—the flutter of pigeons in flight and the stench of the drains, the whine of the beggars' song and the perfume of the flower-seller's jasmine garlands!

"Twilight In Delhi" is a brilliant first novel from a young progressive writer and provides evidence of the vast creative literary talent in this country.

K. A. ABBAS.

"Sarvodaya"

SARVODAYA by Mahatma Gandhi; published by the Navajivan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad: pp. 53, price as. 1/6.

During his career in South Africa, Gandhiji founded in 1904 the 'Indian Opinion,' and was its actual or virtual editor till 1914. The paper owned its own press, and Gandhiji published through it some of his early Gujarati tracts also. Many of them were translations, adaptations or abridgments of English books of everlasting value. The present one is one of these. It is an abridgment of Ruskin's "Unto This Last." In his Autobiography, Gadhiji says: "Three moderns have left a deep impress on my life, and captivated me: Raychandbhai by his living contact, Tolstoy by his book, 'The Kingdom of God is within you'; and Ruskin by his 'Unto This Last'." (p. 114). At p. 364, he describes how he got acquainted with last-mentioned book and what effect it had on him. In 1904, not long after the foundation of the 'Indian Opnion', Gandhiji once happen to go from Transvaal to Natal. Mr. Polak

"...came to see me off at the station, and left with me a book to read during the journey, which he said I was sure to like. It was Ruskin's 'Unto This Last'.

"The book was impossible to lay aside, once I had begun it. It gripped me. Johannesburg to Durban was a twenty-four hours' journey. The train reached there in the evening. I could not get any sleep that night. I determined to change my life in accordance with the ideals of the book....."

Of the few books that Gandhiji had till then read, "the one that brought about an instantaneous and practical transformation in my life was 'Unto This Last'. I translated it later into Gujarati, entitling it 'Sarvodaya' (the welfare of all).

"I believe that I discovered some of my deepest convictions reflected in this great book of Ruskin, and that is why it so captured me and made me transform my life.....

'The teachings of 'Unto This Last' I understood to be:

"1. That the good of the individual is contained in the good of all.

"2. That a lawyer's work has the same value as the barber's, inasmuch as all have the same right of earning their livelihood from their work.

"3. That a life of labour, i.e., the life of the tiller of the soil and the handicraftsman, is the life worth living.

"The first of these I knew The second I had dimly realized. The third had never occured to me. 'Unto This Last' made it as clear as daylight for me that the second and the third were contained in the first. I arose with the dawn, ready to reduce these principles to practice." That is to say, in prosaic language, to the establishment of the Phoenix Settlement the first of all those institutions, which are now known all over India by the term Gandhi Ashrams.

It is unnecessary to emphasise the necessity of studying this booklet to every constructive worker and student of Gandhism. A literary student of Gandhiji's Gujarati writings must also read this book for, if nothing else, tracing he development of Gandhiji's Gujarati style from 1904 to 1940. Apart from the extreme simplicity of language, the reader will also be struck by Gandhiji's mastery of the art of presenting a translation in a digested form. The reader, which Gandhiji had before his eyes, was a barely literate Khoja or Memon merchant and his Hindu clerk. He could not understand and would not read anything very big or difficult. And it was Gandhiji's mission to make him read and understand serious literature. And he succeeded in doing so.

The book is published without any foreword by the publishers, and does not disclose the year of its first publication in South Africa. I suggest that the above reference to the book in the Autobiography, (and I believe there is also one in his letters to the Ashramites from Yervada) should be printed in lieu of the Foreword, and the date of its first publication should also be mentioned.

As I turned to the pages of the Autobiography for this purpose, I noticed that the Autobiography needs to be supplied with the chronology of all events referred to in the book, either in a summarised form at the end or marginally. Unless this is done promptly, it may become impossible some years later to determine the exact time and sequence of several events. I hope the publishers will take up the suggestion.

K. G. M.

SALE OF GOODS ACT

THE INDIAN SALE OF GOODS ACT, 1930, with commentary by Om Prakash Aggarwala, M.A., with a Foreword by Sir Brojendralal Mitter, K.C.S.I. Advocate General of India. (Pp. 731; published by Lahore Law Depot, Kachery Road, Lahore); Price Rs. 7/8/0. The Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930, is from the commercial point of view a very important piece of legislation. The present is a welcome and up to date addition to the existing literature, on the subject. The author has taken great pains over its preparation as is borne out by the elaborate commentaries. As the Indian Act is based upon the English Statute, the author has referred at the appropriate places to the cognate sections in the English Statute. Each section has been considered in all its aspects, and departures from the English law have been carefully noted. The headings of the notes help one to find out the subject without any unnecessary waste of time. All important cases on the subject have been noted at appropriate places. There are very useful appendices to be found at the end of the book such as the English Sale of Goods Act, relevant sections from the Indian Contract Act and last but not the least, the Indian Sale of Goods (Amendment) Act, 1940. The Advocate General of India points out in the foreword that the book contains practically all that is wanted for ordinary purposes. The book will, undoubtedly, be of much assistance to the profession and to the commercial public

N. H. P.

OUR SHORT STORY

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

SHE WORSHIPPED FAME

"WELL, honey", Greg said, "we're married. From now on it's just you and me."

"Yes," Irma said. "That's right, isn't it?"

"Well,' look, aren't you happy, for gosh's sake?"

She lifted her eyes to meet his. "Of course I am. Oh, darling, some day you are going to be famous, aren't you?"

He looked at her a minute. Then he laughed. "Sure. Sure I am. I told you I was, didn't I? But, look, you want more than that, don't you?"

If he only knew. If he only knew how much she wanted him to be famous. If he could only guess how she craved popularity, being pointed out, being recognized as somebody. She wanted fame more than anything. She worshipped fame

He was a tennis player. He was good. Sports writers said he was a comer. Some day he'd get there. That's why she married him, because of what the sports writers said, because he had more chance of becoming famous than anyone she knew.

They began in the summer and worked west, following the circuit. In Chicago he was scheduled to meet Roger Temple. If he beat Roger Temple it would be a big step up the ladder. She could hardly wait for them to get to Chicago. She tried not to show how anxious she was.

She sat in a box with some of Greg's friends. There were thousands of people on hand. Four boxes away to the right was Vera Venn the famous movie star. Folks were crowding around, asking for her autograph. Irma was envious. That was what she wanted. Being like Vera Venn. Or being the wife of somebody famous, so folks would notice her, envy her.

Greg didn't win He put up a marvelious battle. Everyone said he deserved to win. But he didn't Roger Temple beat him in the finals. Back at the hotel Irma cut loose. She couldn't help herself.

"Why didn't you beat him? You could have. Oh, why didn't you play harder?"

He looked at her the way he had looked at her that first time. Then he grinned. "Why, shucks, honey, that's nothing. They said I did well. I'm young yet. Give me time. Give me time."

In Denver he beat Peter Sheldon. But it was a minor victory. It didn't count much in the climb upward. Still, Greg was pleased. He wanted Irma to be pleased. He wondered why she wasn't.

"Why should I be? It wasn't important. It wouldn't have made any difference one way or another as far as making you famous is concerned."

This time he didn't grin. He only smiled, a little twisted smile. "Well, anyway", he said. "I beat him. I'm getting there."

The sports writers praised him to the skies. But it didn't mean much. Irma knew it didn't. There were too many between him and the top. Sometimes she wished, secretly, that Roger Temple or Peter Sheldon would fall in love with her, but they weren't that type. There were too many other girls better looking who weren't married.

At last they reached Los Angeles. The match here would tell the story. If Greg reached the finals he would meet Sam Nason. If he beat Sam Nason—but she didn't dare think of that. Too much depended upon it.

She talked to him every night, urging him to play harder, nagging at him. He didn't say much. He just looked at her and he never laughed. Sometimes the twisted smile came to his lips. That was all.

One afternoon she came in and saw him standing in the lobby talking to a blonde. Her lips curled. It was a plant. He was trying to show her in a weak sort of way that other women were interested in him too. He was trying to make her jealous. But it wouldn't work. No other woman wanted him. He was too homely. Too simple. She was his wife, and she was going to make him become famous.

Greg reached the finals. The next day he was scheduled to meet Sam Nason. The sports writers predicted a victory for him. Everyone was talking about it. Greg had all he could do to get Irma one seat in a box. When she got there the place was full of people. At first she was annoyed because the only remaining seat was the one in back. But her annoyance vanished when she saw who the people were. Vera Venn was among them.

Surprisingly they knew who she was. They introduced themselves and a warm glow possessed her. This was what she wanted. This was what she craved, loved. Then horror and panic stirred in her heart at the thought that Greg might lose.

He was in good form He was playing well. The crowd was with him, Irma divided her attention between watching the match and watching Vera Venn. She tried to sum up enough courage to ask her for an autograph. She didn't want to appear forward, but she would have given almost anything for Vera Venn's autograph.

Greg took the first two sets. They began playing the third. He won the first game. Irma didn't notice. She was thinking of the autograph. She became possessed with the idea of getting it. She decided that now was the time, before the match ended and possibly Greg lost.

She opened her mouth to speak and just then Vera Venn turned to her. "Oh, Mrs. Ambrose, would you autorgaph my programme I —I don't want to take advantage of the fact that I'm in the same box—but, if you would just sign your name."

Irma almost collapsed. She heard the crowds roaring. Dimly she knew that the match was over. Greg had won.

Dazed, she went looking for him. But she didn't find him. They told her that right after the match he had been seen going away with a blonde.

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STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

Leanore Piper—The Psychic

(By VINCENT TOWNE)

A masked man entered a modest cottage on the outskirts of Boston. He proceeded to a room where an unconscious woman leaned over a table, her head buried in a pillow, her hand clutching a pencil whose point rested upon a pad of paper. The woman's hand commenced to write messages to masked man—communications alleged to be from his relations beyond the grave.

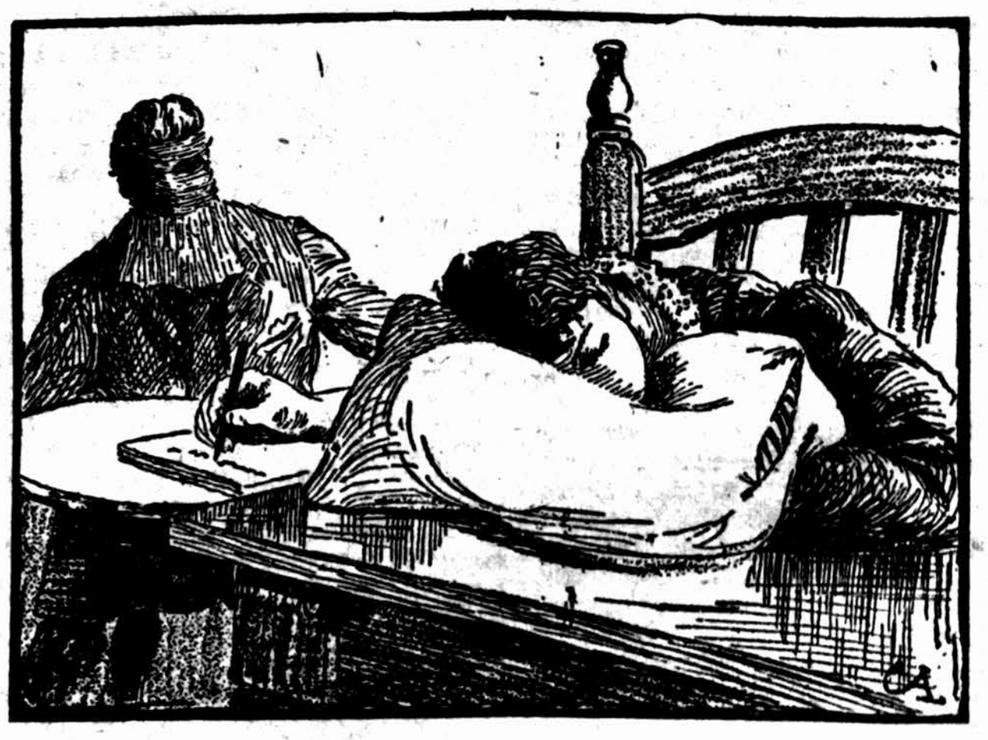
This mysterious visitor returned to the New England cottage day after day, being always announced as "Mr. Smith." At length, he became convinced that the information written to him by the unconscious woman was such that no living person but himself could possibly have known. Much to the astonishment of his brother savants he announced his belief in the power of the living to communicate with the dead.

The masked man was Dr. James H. Hyslop, Professor of logic and ethics at Columbia University, New York, and the mysterious woman who converted him to the spiritistic hypothesis was a modest and retiring New England house wife, Mrs. Leanore Piper. Unlike her predecessors, she had assumed her uncanny role unwillingly, had never given public seances, never demonstrated her powers before other than scientific investigators.

This strange woman was the discovery of Professor William James of Harvard, brother of Henry James, the noted litterateur. Nearly a half century ago Professor James, delving into the mysteries of psychic research, learned that she suffered now and then from peculiar aberations of consciousness, during which it had been accidently discovered by her family that she could reveal certain truths that could not possibly have come to her from any living personage.

Professor James tested her powers and communicated results to Dr. Richard Hodgson, an English psychologist living in Boston, and in order to subject her to an acid test, Dr. Hodgson conspired with Professor Hyslop, whom he knew to be a skeptic and a careful scientific investigator. Thus it was arranged that Professor Hyslop should mask himself, disguise his voice and proceed to the Piper homestead unknown and unannounced, entering the presence of the alleged medium only after she had lapsed into one of her spells of unconsciousness.

In the course of these experiments, during which the woman of mystery never saw his features or heard his natural voice, Professor Hyslop alleged the pencil in her hands wrote a secret password from his dead father, a word unknown to any one else, and which he was sure could never have been communicated to Mrs. Piper by any living consciousness. Reams of paper, bearing alleged messages written by Mrs. Piper in Professor Hyslop's presence convinced him that her demonstrations were absolutely above fraud, and he had her subjected to medical tests proving that while writing these communications she was beyond question in a state of anesthesia, insensible to pain.



Unconscious....her head buried in a pillow...her hand clutching a pencil.

Having convinced these men of science that the dead could communicate with the living, Mrs. Piper received an invitation to visit England and subject herself to tests arranged by the famous London Society for Psychic Research.

After some persuasion she went abroad, stopping in Liverpool, where, at the residence of Sir Oliver Lodge, President of the University of Birmingham, she was subjected to a rigid examination. A committee asked the alleged medium to communicate to them just what two persons, whom they knew to be utter strangers to her, were doing minute by minute in London at that precise time. Mrs. Piper, entering the trance state, wrote a description of these persons' acts during the evening and comparison later divulged that she was correct.

Proceeding to London, she underwent a long course of investigation at the hands of a committee of the Society for Psychic Research, and many more learned savants capitulated to her. Describing his experiences with Mrs. Piper, Professor Hyslop said:

"I wore a black mask covering my face from my forehead to below my beard when I began to visit Mrs. Piper. I remained masked in this way for a year and thus hid my identity from her until after the results of those experiments had been obtained. She goes into a trance while seated

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART--A TRIVIALITY!

MUSIC THEN AND NOW—STUDY OF PRINCIPLES AND TRADITIONS—MUSIC WAS DEMOCRATIC—LITERATURE AWAY FROM ART—NEW TEMPLES, NOT NEW MUSIC—LEGITIMATE PROTEST OF ARTISTS—EXPANSION IN RIGHT DIRECTION—MOTHER, THE FIRST ART-TEACHER—ART-WEEK THERE, NOT HERE.

Why did Thyagaraja—the saint—attain immortality as a musician? This happened to be an interesting question discussed by Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswami, I.C.S., in his article on the saint's attitude to music in the "Hindu" of Sunday, January 19. The saint attained immorality because he had resorted to music—an art—as a devotional approach to the ultimate objective of human existence.

Soil Not Congenial

Music has indisputable spiritual aims and capabilities. In the higest stage of its development it unfolds itself as a "song of the soul" which craves and struggles for supreme libration and eternal bliss. The country, which apotheosised musicians like Thyagaraja on the grounds of the sublimity of their art and their selfless dedication to it, was India, and the country, which hankers after and hunts music as a materialistic acquisition and a means of delectation, is also India.

The so-called "renaissance" of music, which is confined to the discursive and desultory attempts at "democratisation of the art" by propagating merely the classical melodies, is a distinct misnomer. Surface revival is the result of a movement which fails to reimplant the art—its objective—in the midst of the environment in which it grew and flowered. A seed will never germinate in a soil which is foreign to it.

Cardinal Traditions

The revivalistic movement should not miss to create the interest of the musicians and their patrons in the study of the classical codes which embody the basic principles and cardinal tradition of music. Integration of music, therefore, in the educational curriculum, at least to the extent of inculcating in students its fundamental principles and the knowledge of spotting out popular melodies and tunes, is indispensable to the cultivation of intelligent and nation-wide music appreciation.

The music of India was not secular in its origin and expression. It was implicit in the religious life of the people and, having been an essential part of worship, it was, like every other art, centralised in the temple. The renaissance-obsessed modern India has, by its secularisation and spectacular motivation, repudiated its primary function and tradition and has engineered a movement which has no solid foundation.

Not Undemocratic

In view of the enormous influence which religion exercised over the people, and in view of the immense wealth of folk-music scattered over the country it can be definitely asserted that Indian music was never undemocratic. Virtuosity in or appreciation of music was not the exclusive privilege of the plutocrat, the bourgeoise or the proletarian. The artistic gift singled out the individual as a musician, irrespective of his social status, leaving the amorphous mass of the people as the sole elite of the music-world.

The claim of the current movement "to democratise Indian music" is untenable in the light of the artistic history of the country. Installation of the art is, in fact, its reinstallation in every home to which the temple is a singular exception. But the exception is neither small nor negligible. Music entered every home in India because it emerged from the temple—the centre of gravitation of arts.

"PADMINI"

(An aquatint by Mr. Y. K. SHUKLA, well-known Bombay artist who has studied etching, woodcut, etc., in Rome and who is trying to popularise them in Western India.)

Not New Music

The religion of the temple has already lost its supremacy, strength and significance. It has been succeeded by the religion of political and social idealisms. The super-structure of the new religion is bound to crumble down, in the long run, if art, especially music, does not enter into its foundation. The architects and adherents of the modern "socio-political temples" have not eschewed, but are twiddling with music and squandering the dividends which the capital amassed by the musicians of the by-gone ages yields to them.

A poetic composition and a melodic pattern are the two constituents of Indian musical creation. In other words, the art of poesy and the art of music are indissoluble and indivertible from each other. The devotees like Jayadev, Thyagaraja, Narsinha, Mira, etc., were poets as well as musicians. The monumental songs left by them and their successors form the basic fund which feeds the musical needs of modern India.

Only Skeletons?

Divorce of literature from art—the order of the day—is noticed in an accentuated degree, in the domain of music and dance. Music, nevertheless, has clung to its literary patrimony, but refuses to replenish its resources. The haphazard revival will stultify itself if it expects to ensure the survival of true music by merely embalming the melodic skeletons.

Indian music, which is primarily and pre-eminently vocal, develops into a living and life-inspiring force by virtue of its literary composition. The words augment and reinforce the aesthetic and spiritual appeal of a melody.

Want Of Collaboration

Emaciation and impoverishment of the literary resources of music are the inevitable effects of the divorce of literature from art. There is no dearth of poets whose feet do not touch the ground. But the poets, who are unpractical idealists and are fond of flying in the heaven of pedantic lyricism and ostentatious romanticism, cannot serve the practical needs of music.

The highly ornate and flamboyant style of a literary composition—the craze of poetry-pedants—are not the essentials of a great song—a musical creation. A literary composition cannot claim musical values unless it is attuned and adapted to a musical scale. Efflorescence of the art of music in India, therefore, expects a close collaboration and not non-co-operation between poets and musicians.

Modern India has, with a few exceptions, not produced songs which can claim monumentality and a nation-wide appeal by virtue of their leitmotif like emancipation, freedom or communal unity, because the high-priests of the new religious movement look upon music as a necessary triviality in the paraphernalia of their "socio-political temples" and the poets consider it below their dignity to tread the path trodden by the "old-fashioned Thyagaraja."

Voice Of Artists

The first and prompt protest raised against the levy of the Profession Tax proposed by the Municipal Corporation emerged from the least expected quarters—the professional community of the artists. The Artists' Club, which organised the meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge on February 16, gave a much needed lead to the artists to organise and assert themselves.

The Corporation should not turn deaf ears to the arguments of Mr. V. V. Wagh, the president of the meeting, and Mr. V. R. Rao, and especially to the resolutions passed by the meeting. The civic authorities now must respond to one of the resolutions which reminded them of the proposal accepted by the Corporation as far back as 8-12-1938 regarding a Public Hall and Municipal Theatre in the heart of the city.

The artists do not question the equity of the proposed tax, but rightly demand exemption of their profession from its operation. It is hoped that some of the corporators, who consider the medical fee as a burden on the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, will not fail to sympathise with the impecunious artists on whose heads the toll will be an unjustifiable burden. The Corporation ought to

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A WEEK OF WAR

Eden's Evil Legacy

By N. G. JOG

FEBRUARY, 28.

I do not ordinarily hand boquets to anybody in these columns but I feel like making an exception in favour of Mr. Eden.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the visit of the British Foreign Minister to Turkey was the big news of the last week—big, not only to Britain and her Allies but also—and more so—to Britain's enemies. The world has been too long accustomed to be aguessing where von Ribbentrop would journey next or what Hitler would threaten in his coming beer-hall speech. But the British Foreign Office seemed sigularly incapable of any surprise move.

British diplomacy was being all along conducted with the decorum and leisureliness of Victorian days. Mr. Eden's predecessor was a most conscientious person and it is said that he used to spend sixteen hours a day in his chair at the Whitehall. But Lord Halifax lacked imagination, lacked initiative and—worst of all—he lacked adaptability. Like his late Chief, Neville Chamberlain, he was a representative of the old order, of what the dictators gibe as plutocracy. Both of them were tarred with the Munich brush and it is significant that the only European capital which Lord Halifax visited as a Foreign Minister was—Berlin! Those were the days when the Fuehrer was the idol of the Cliveden set and appeasement was the totem which the British ruling class worshipped.

Welcome Exit

One remembers those hectic two years before the war when the Halifax-Chamberlain-Daladier diplomacy believed in feeding the Nazi tiger. One remembers with a tragic thought those endless and fruitless Anglo-Soviet negotiations during the first half of 1939. Again and again was Halifax begged on bended knees to visit Moscow and talk with Stalin face to face instead of sending chits to him through an office boy.

But the old school-tie, the snobbery of British aristocracy, the nationalist-imperialist - big-business-and-privilege mentality, the sheer hatred for all what the Soviet stands for, blocked Halifax's way to what has developed into the diplomatic Mecca of Europe. Ribbentrop was quick to seize the blind spot of British diplomacy and he brought off a most brilliant coup in the German-Russian Non-Aggression Pact of August, 1939.

It was a good thing for Britain and her Allies, therefore, when Lord Halifax was, as the phrase goes, "kicked upstairs", to Washington. It was better still when Mr. Anthony Eden, his predecessor, became his successor also. It was a personal triumph for Mr. Eden but it was something much more than that. It meant that the windows of Whitehall would be opened to sunshine and air. It would become more a chancellery of Britain than a chapel for Britain's Foreign Minister.

Eden, too, is a Tory. He, too, sports the old school tie. He, too, belongs to Britain's blue aristocracy. But he has proved himself something of an "enfant terrible" of the Tories. He has shown that his convictions are not based only on his lands and debentures. He stood up to men like the blundering Baldwin and the sneering Chamberlain even though it meant —for all he knew in those days—the bar sinister to his political future.

Is It Too Late?

So it was naturally expected that Eden would follow a more realistic, a more positive and a more dynamic if not decisive foreign policy, that he would not allow his class prejudices to come in the way of his diplomatic pursuits. And it is characteristic of Anthony Eden that no sooner did he take charge of the Foreign Office and re-establish his old contacts than he made a beeline for what is at present the centre of European gravity—the Balkans.

When the news of Eden's visit to the Middle East was broadcast last week, it created considerable surprise—and lively expectations. The developments that followed Eden's last visit to General Wavell—he was the War Minister then—were too fresh in memory for the significance of the present one to be lost. Observers looked forward to a new offensive being opened in the near future: Where? Everybody wondered.

But when it was learnt at the beginning of this week that Mr. Eden and General Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, had proceeded from Cairo to Ankara, instead of returning to London, it created something of an sensation, a virtual consternation at any rate among the Balkan capitals. It was not merely a decisive gesture—even an honour—to Turkey, Britain's foe in the last and her staunch ally in the present war. It was a welcome diplomatic departure for Britain.

What the outcome of the present visit will be it is too early to say. Too early exactly because it has been perhaps paid too late! That is, of course, not Eden's fault. He is the heir of the Halifax legacy. To-day the Balkans are all but swallowed by the Nazi python. Hungary has become a satellite; Rumania is occupied; Bulgaria has been penetrated; and Yugoslavia is being threatened.

The strategic rot is thus too complete for even a British Foreign Minister to stop it. At best Mr. Eden can succeed in making Turkey more firm and unyielding. But one can visualise what fruitful results would have followed such a visit, say, six months ago or even two when the gallant resistance of the Greeks had suddenly put a new complexion on the Balkan situation.

Balkan Lynchpin

Besides, Eden would have not been half so myopic as his predecessor to believe that the "status quo" of the Balkans could be maintained without not merely the goodwill but the active assistance of the Soviet. A Balkan Pact supported by the Soviet and guaranteed by Britain would have peremptorily checked the Nazi drive either to the East or the South. The Soviet was the lynchpin of Balkan stability. With it remaining lukewarm to subsequent developments—after occupying Bessarabia!—it practically offered the Balkans to Hitler on a silver platter. No amount of long-range diplomacy from London could prevent the Nazis gradually establishing themselves in the South-East of Europe.

In this connection it is most interesting to find that Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador to Moscow, is flying to Ankara to meet his new Chief. It would be more interesting still if the Chief accompanies Cripps to the Kremlin. What he has done once, surely he can do again. Such a gesture would certainly mollify Stalin, the Sphinx and, maybe, open a new chapter in Anglo-Soviet relations.

Sir Stafford Cripps, in spite of his leftist past, has so far not succeeded in doing that. His position, in fact, is most unenviable. The charge was frequently made in the past that he was not properly backed by Lord Halifax and it was even rumoured that Sir Stafford was thinking of washing his hands of the Embassy. That has, however, been officially denied, though the statement made by Mr. Butler in the House of Commons on the subject hardly makes one feel enthusiastic over the whole business.

The Baltic Rub

The rub, they say, lies in the Baltic States, which the Soviet has grabbed in the best Nazi style. This part of Soviet history does not obviously bear too much probing and realpolitik demands that one, who desires the goodwill of the aggressor, should turn a blind eye towards that. After all every nation is full of such skeletons in its cupboard and we look askance at the Soviet not because it has done anything particularly heinous but simply because what it has done is too blatantly imperialist to go well with the socialist ideology.

After having burnt its fingers badly over the Finland fiasco, the British Government is naturally anxious not to get its corns trod upon in the Baltic business. Even Halifax thought diplomatic discretion to be the better part of political priety and he went to the length of granting "de facto" recognition to the Soviet's occupation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. This was as far as the British Government would go but not far enough for the Soviet, who demands a "de jure" recognition of its sovereignty in those parts. Besides there was a typical British snag to be cleared: the gold of those three states which was deposited in the Bank of England was frozen and not allowed to be handed over to the new rulers. Such an act vitiated even the "de facto" agreement.

Russia's insistence on complete recognition is understandable. It is naturally afraid that, if the British Government is victorious, it will certainly drag the Baltic carcass in the Peace Conference, which will be called to decide the future of Europe. To prevent such a unpleasant possibility Russia is demanding the recognition of all the belligerents: Germany has already very gladly obliged her and the more the annoyance, therefore, over the British refusal to accept the reality.

Remote Hopes

One wonders if there would be a revision of British attitude on this issue after the Cripps-Eden meeting. An earlier Anglo-Soviet rapprochement over the Baltic may have proved indirectly advantageous in maintaining the "status quo" in the Balkans. But even now it is not too late to arrive at some working agreement, before the Nazi begin their new offensive.

Frankly, however, the hopes thereof seem to be none too rosy, even remote. All the penetrations and preparations, which Germany has made in the Balkans, would not have been possible without the tacit connivance if not the active consent of the Soviet. If Germany marches southwards to Greece, her rear would be at the mercy of the Soviet and no military commander would be guilty of such a fatal exposure unless he had satisfied himself entirely about the benevolent neutrality of the power concerned.

Bessarabia seems to have proved as gratifying a bribe to Russia as it proved to Germany—having been offered solely at the cost of Rumania! And the latter seems to have thus bought the former's non-intervention at a very cheap price indeed. It is significant also that Russia promptly denied that it had any hand in the recent Turco-Bulgar Pact.

Projected Russo-Japanese Agreement

More pointed than this is the projected trade agreement between the Soviet and Japan. It is highly amazing that all the protracted and historic differences between the two countries should have been straightened out just when Japan is threatening a spring offensive in the East to synchronise with that of her Axis Fartner's in the West. The moral of this what one may call the long arm of coincidence is plain for the world to see.

Personally, therefore, I feel more interested in the talks between Mr. Eden and Sir Stafford Cripps than with those between the British and Turkish Foreign Ministers. Will those two persons—one, the Rightist Radical and the other, a Radical who has gone Right—succeed in devising some formula to wean Stalin from his pro-Axis tendencies, if not to placate him into a pro-British attitude? They have to fight not only the wiles of the Nazis but the appeasement aftermath in the British Foreign Office itself. What a distant day it seems today when Mr. Eden journeyed to Moscow and was warmly feted and feasted by Comrade Stalin! If the former succeeds in living down the legacy of the last five years and to steer the Anglo-Soviet relations back to what appears to-day as the haven of 1935, he will have rendered a signal service to Britain.

TWO CHURCHES BOMBED IN MALTA

MALTA, March 1.

Two churches and a convent were damaged and more than 200 persons rendered homeless in to-day's raid. Accommodation for them was immediately found in the sacristy of a church. An official communique states that in the early morning an unidentified enemy aircraft dropped a number of bombs.

There were some casualties and considerable damage was done to property. One enemy aircraft is believed to have been seriously damaged and is unlikely to have reached home. Following the recent indiscriminate bombing of Malta slogans reading "Bomb Rome." have appeared on the walls of ruined buildings.—Reuter.

Bulgaria Signs Three-Power Pact

Ribbentrop, Ciano, Prof. Filloff And Genl. Oshima Are Signatories

Text Of Protocol Identical With That Under Rumania, Hungary & Slovakia

LONDON, March 1.

BULGARIA HAS SIGNED THE THREE-POWER PACT, ACCORDING TO THE BERLIN WIRELESS.

BERLIN ADMISSION

BERLIN.—IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT A PACT ADMITTING BULGARIA TO THE THREE-POWER PACT WILL BE SIGNED AT 14.30 LOCAL TIME, IN BELVEDERE PALACE, VIENNA, BY HERR VON RIBBENTROP, COUNT CIANO, THE BULGARIAN PRIME MINISTER PROF. FILOFF, AND THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN, GENERAL OSHIMA. AN HOUR LATER A LUNCHEON ATTENDED BY HERR HITLER IS TO BE GIVEN IN THE PALACE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDS THAT VON RIBBENTROP MET PROF. FILOFF AT THE AIR-FIELD ON THE LATTER'S ARRIVAL IN VIENNA.

BULGARIA WELCOMED ON JOINING AXIS.

LONDON.—Bulgaria signed a protocol adhering to the Three Power Pact at 12-45 G.M.T. today (Saturday), states the German wireless. Herr von Ribbentrop led his "guests" into the Yellow Hall of Belvedere Palace, and sat down at a long table with Prof. Filoff on his right, and Count Ciano on his left. In a short address Herr von Ribbentrop welcomed Prof. Filoff on behalf of the German Government and expressed satisfaction at Bulgaria's decision to join the Pact and regretted that M. Popoff, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister was unable to attend "owing to illness."

TEXT OF PROTOCOL.

The text of the Protocol which is identical with that under which Rumania, Hungary and Slovakia adhered to the Pact, was signed first by Prof. Filoff and Von Ribbentrop and the other Axis Signatories. Prof Filoff then read in German a declaration that "Bulgaria will remain faithful to her friendship and agreement with her neighbours and will continue her traditional friendly relations with the Soviet Union." He added that the Pact was an instrument of Policy aimed at security for the national possibility of greater development and welfare and just and permanent peace.

Herr von Ribbentrop then congratulated Bulgaria on her decision and expressed confidence that more States would soon join the Pact.

BRITISH PROTEST.

Sofia—The British Minister, Mr. George Rendel, made a strong protest to the Bulgarian Premier to-day (Friday) against the arrest of a number of Bulgarian journalists who include at least one correspondent of a British newspaper. As a result the arrested men were released.

Strong action by the British Minister has also secured the release of his butler who had been mobilised without warning in the early hours of this morning. The butler was allowed to return to his post later in the day.

The British Minister also discussed with the Premier the extent of Bulgaria's mobilisation which in the British Minister's view is entirely unjustified under the present circumstances. All telephone lines to foreign countries are at present down.—Reuter.

NAZI TROOPS POUR INTO BULGARIA

Port Of Varna Occupied

LONDON, March. 1.

From noon to-day reports have been coming from various quarters of the entry of German troops into Bulgaria. A report from Vichy states that German troops have been noticed in Sofia and that aeroplanes with German markings clearly visible have been seen flying over the Bulgarian capital.

According to the Associated Press correspondent the Germans have occupied the Bulgarian port of Varna on the Black Sea.—Reuter.

BULGARIA WALKS INTO AXIS TRAP

LONDON, March 1.

An unconfirmed report from Belgrade says that the Prime Minister of Bulgaria is flying to Vienna where he will meet German leaders and, according to reports, will sign an agreement to join the Axis Pact.

Ribbentrop and the new Japanese Ambassador to Berlin are already in Vienna. Meanwhile Sofia has been cut off from all telephone communications except one line to Belgrade. Bulgarian troops have surrounded Sofia and no one may leave the Bulgarian capital.

Swift and vital moves were made on Friday in the diplomatic battle of the Balkans. German sour-

(Continued On Page 15)

ON ALBANIAN AND AFRICAN FRONTS:

R. A. F. Takes Heavy Toll Of Enemy Aircraft

Bomber And Fighter Aircraft Give Support To Advancing Troops In Eritrea And S. Abyssinia

LONDON, March 1.

Eighteen Italian fighter aircraft and eight bombers including three long-distance bombers were shot down by R. A. F. fighters on patrol over Albania yesterday (Friday). British fighters intercepted this enemy formation which consisted of bombers escorted by fighters numbering about 50, says today's R. A. F. Middle East communique, adding that although outnumbered by nearly two to one, the result of the engagement was highly successful as 26 Italian machines were shot down, without loss to the R. A. F.

IN LIBYA

In Libya, the communique continues one German bomber was intercepted and shot down in flames near Benghazi. Two crew were killed and two wounded.

In Italian East Africa one British fighter was attacked by two Italian fighters near Cub Cub, one of which was shot down, the pilot escaping by parachute.

Bomber and fighter aircraft gave further support to our advancing troops both in Eritrea and Southern Abyssinia. At Asmara bombs were dropped on a railway station while our fighter aircraft machine-gunned traffic on the Asmara-Keren Road, destroying motor transport. Assab was also bombed and further south, Berbera and Neghelli were raided.

ENEMY RAIDS MALTA

Enemy aircraft raided Malta yesterday. Some damage was done to property, and there were a few civilian casualties. From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.—Reuter.

ITALIAN POSITIONS UNDER FIRE

R. A .F. Destroy 36 Enemy Planes

LONDON, March 1.

The Greeks smashed a counter attack in the central sector of the Albanian battle-front. The action is described in a broadcast on the Athens radio on Friday night. Many Italian dead and wounded were left on the field and in the same sector two Italian tanks were severely damaged and forced to turn tail.

At several points, said the announcer, Greek patrols scored successes while the continuous bombardment of Italian positions is doing heavy damage. Meanwhile the lull in big scale offensive operations—owing to bad weather—is being used by the Italians for the improvement of their defences.

An attempted enemy air raid was foiled by anti-aircraft batteries which brought down two bombers and hit two others. The Greek air force carried out several successful raids causing considerable damage to Italian positions and concentrations.

It is officially announced here that the R. A. F. shot down 36 enemy aeroplanes over Albania on Friday. Nine other machines were so seriously damaged that it is improbable that they have returned to their base. No R. A. F. plane is missing. Supporting Greek land forces the R. A. F. made successful attack on Condra village, east of Tepelini.—Reuter.

R.A.F. DIRECT HEAVY ATTACK ON WILHELMSHAVEN

LONDON, March 1.

R. A. F. bombers made a heavy attack upon Wilhelmshaven and other targets in north-west Germany on Friday night, it is learned in London. The port of Boulogne was also attacked.—Reuter.

HAVE GERMAN TROOPS LANDED IN LIBYA?

London Takes Report With Pinch Of Salt

LONDON.—Count Ciano's newspaper "Telegrafo" has put out a report that one "complete corps of German troops" has landed in Libya, and will shortly launch a counter-attack against General Wavell's army of the Nile. Similar stories of a German-Italian offensive in North Africa are being put out by some Italian newspapers, although it is pointed out that the German and Italian propaganda on this subject is out of step, as the Germans have been pointing out that after all the African battlefront is of secondary importance, while the Italians have been saying that it is the main battlefront.

In any case the report that a complete corps of German troops has landed in Libya is not taken seriously in London, and it is evident that the Germans would not select an obscure Italian newspaper to give out their military plans even if they had landed any considerable troops in Libya.—Reuter.

Two Air Raid Alerts On Friday Night

LONDON, March 1

London had two air raid alerts after darkness on Friday night Both were of short duration and little damage was done.

It is reported that in one district some casualties were suffered and a residential building was damaged. The second alert was very brief and without any incident.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

AND NOW IT'S TURN OF JUGOSLAVIA!

LONDON, March. 1.

German propaganda has already got busy about Jugoslavia within a few hours of Bulgaria's adherence to the Three Power Pact. The Official German News Agency this evening (Saturday) issued a dispatch from Belgrade expressing the view that "Bulgaria's step will have certain repercussions in Yugoslavia the only Balkan State not yet a member of the Tri-Partite Pact" and that "the development towards closer collaboration with Germany will be speeded up."—Reuter.

Another 'Vichy' In The Far East

Petain 'Basically' Accepts Tokyo's Terms

Japan Rushes Reinforcements To Haiphong And Planes To Tonkin

LONDON, March 1.

A message from Vichy reports that the Vichy cabinet basically accepted the Japanese terms for settlement of the Franco-Thai dispute. The exact terms of the reported acceptance have not been announced, but the Vichy cabinet is stated to have declared that its decision was taken in the interests of avoiding war.

At five o'clock on Friday, three hours after the expiry of Japan's reported time limit—the French cabinet met in Vichy and decided on France's reply to Tokyo's "compromise" proposals for settling the Franco-Thai dispute.

Japan, according to an unconfirmed, report had given Vichy until midnight. Japanese time (2 p.m. Vichy time) to reply.

The French are hurrying forward military preparations in southern Indo-China according to a Shanghai message. The entire Japanese community at Haiphong including navy and army officials are reported to be standing by ready to board a Japanese cruiser in the harbour at a moment's notice

Not War of Nerves.

In Tokyo the situation is regarded as "very critical" according to a spokesman of the Japanese Government's Information Board. "We are not concerned with a war of nerves, he said. We are really preparing." In Singapore the situation is also regarded as very serious. A Bangkok telegram says there are indications that Japan and Thailand will take joint measures against France if she does not reply favourably to Japan's proposals.

French naval units are reported to be concentrating at Ganhrai base off Cape St. Jacques in French Indo-China. according to the Saigon correspondent of the Independent French News Agency.

Japs. Rush Reinforcements.

He states that Cochin China was mobilising on Friday night according to unconfirmed report from a good source and adds that considerable Japanese reinforcements disembarked on Thursday and Friday at Haiphong while many Japanese aeroplanes from Hainan landed at Japanese bases at Tonkin.

Meanwhile well-informed Japanese circles in Tokyo state, according to the Tokyo correspondent of the Independent French Agency, that the ultimatum to Indo-China has been extended owing to difference in time between Tokyo and Vichy and that it may be extended for 24 hours.

A despatch from Hanoi to the Domei Agency adopts a threatening tone regarding alleged "procrastination" by the French in accepting Japan's "final award" in the Franco-Thai dispute and declares that the French are opposed to a large-scale partition of Indo-China.

The despatch adds. "It is believed that the French authorities in Indo-China will not revise their attitude unless ordered to do so by Vichy or compelled by an overwhelming Japanese force".

Well-informed observers, it adds. attribute the French stand to the belief that pressure by Great Britain and America will restrain Japan against resorting to forcible measures to enforce its own compromise formula.

Japanese Army Reshuffle

"To Meet The New Development"

TOKYO, March 1.

Seventy-eight officers are involved in a reshuffle of high officers of the Japanese Army, announced by the War Office this morning. General Hata, former War Minister and Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Central China, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary forces throughout China with headquarters at Nanking, succeeding General Nishio, who has been recalled to Tokyo to become a member of the Supreme War Council.

The Domei News Agency says that it is authoritatively understood that the change does not mean any change in Japanese policy with regard to the China 'affair' but is rather intended to strengthen Japanese policy so as to meet the new development in the whole situation. Lieut-General Odaka, who has been serving in Manchukuo, also returns to Tokyo to become a member of the Supreme Council while Lieut-General Shimizu, Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor is given an "undisclosed post."—Reuter.

THAILAND'S ANXIETY FOR FRIENDSHIP WITH ALL POWERS

Accuracy Of Prajadhipok's Statement Doubted

BANGKOK, March 1.

The Thai Prime Minister, Luang Pibula Songgram, reiterated Thailand's desire for "equal friendship with all friendly powers" says the Thailand Radio.

Ex-King Prajadhipok of Siam was reported to have said in an interview that "under absolute monarchy the people of Thai knew that Thailand was included in Japan's expansion scheme. At that time Thailand's policy was one of maintaining very intimate friendship with Britain. It is to be hoped the present Government will not change this policy.

"INCONSISTENT"

A radio commentator to-day stated that the Thai Prime Minister doubted the accuracy of this statement and pointed out that it was inconsistent with the Thai National Assembly's declared policy of maintaining equal friendship with all friendly powers.

BRITISH DENIAL OF JAPANESE ALLEGATION

LONDON.—Tokio has broadcast alleging that Britain and China have concluded a military agreement against Thailand.

It is authoritatively stated in London that the report is entirely untrue and Britain's friendship with Thailand remains as firm as ever.—Reuter.

Libyan inhabitants of a village coming out to meet British troops with the white flag of surrender outside Derna.

Diet Votes 800 Million Sterling As Military Appropriation

TOKIO, March 1.

The Japanese Diet to-day voted as special military appropriation 800 million sterling, the purpose of which was described as "New Developments in the International Situation."

LONDON.— Marshal Petain broadcast from all the French stations to-day, but he made no reference to the Far East.—Reuter.

BRITISH MORALE UP

LONDON, March 1.

From Reuter's lobby correspondent.

The British civilian front has stood up to Hitler's aerial Blitzkrieg remarkably well in more ways than one. Not only has the national morale been unaffected by Nazi frightfulness but the national health has remained unimpaired.

Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Health, to-day told me that "in general Britain's health is not only better than this time last year but even better than during the last two winters of peace."—Reuter

EDEN AND DILL LEAVE TURKEY

ANKARA, March. 1.

Mr. Eden and Sir John Dill left Turkey to-day. They were given an extremely warm send off.—Reuter.

POST OFFICE DEFENCE SAVINGS BANK

Scheme To Aid Small Investors

In order to provide facilities for those of limited means who wish to invest their savings in a manner which will aid the war effort, a special form of Post Office Savings Bank account, to be known as the Indian Post Office Defence Savings Bank, will be opened on April 1, 1941. It is believed that the new scheme will prove more convenient to investors than present arrangements for putting savings into Defence Loans or Savings Certificates.

The deposit of savings in the new Defence Savings Bank will involve no more trouble than operating a Post Office Savings Bank account.

The maximum deposit allowed in each account will be Rs. 10,000. Deposits will as usual, be allowed only in multiple of one rupee, the initial deposit being not less than Rs. 5

KING MAKES *HISTORY*

Leaves Capital To Greet U. S. Ambassador Winant

LONDON, MARCH 1.

MR. WINANT, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, WHO ARRIVED IN LISBON IN THE ATLANTIC CLIPPER LANDED AT AN AIRPORT IN BRITAIN, TO-DAY, WHERE HE WAS MET BY THE DUKE OF KENT. ON HIS WAY TO LONDON HIS MAJESTY THE KING MET MR. WINANT AT A RAILWAY STATION.

KING MAKES HISTORY

King George in leaving the British Capital to greet Ambassador Winant, shortly after the latter's arrival in Britain, made history. It is believed that this is the first time a British Monarch has accorded such a welcome to a new Ambassador to the Court of Saint James.

The King met Mr. Winant at a station during the journey from the airport, where Mr. Winant landed. The Royal reception accorded to the new American Ambassador was thus a reciprocal expression of goodwill and recognition following President Roosevelt's personal welcome as President of the United States to Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to America, when the latter arrived there recently.

LETTERS OF CREDENCE PRESENTED

Mr. Winant was accompanied by Mr. Benjamin Cohen, a former member of President Roosevelt's "Brain Trust" and Mr. Conant, President of Harvard University who is over here on a scientific mission for President Roosevelt.

Mr. Winant was unwilling to make a formal declaration on his mission here. When the King met Mr. Winant he said: "I am glad to welcome you here" and shook hands warmly with Mr. Winant. The new Ambassador drove away from the station with the King in his car. They talked cordially on the station platform.

Later, Mr. Winant presented to the King his letters of credence. —Reuter

AHMEDABAD.—The first Depressed Classes Political Conference of Gujarat will be held here on 15th and 16th March under the Presidentship of Dr. Ambedkar.

WHY JAWAHARLAL WAS TRANSFERRED TO LUCKNOW

Cell Under Repairs

LUCKNOW, March 1

Pandit Nehru's transfer from the Dehra Dun Jail to Lucknow has nothing to do with the recent peace rumours, much less with the opening of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, writes the political correspondent of the "National Herald" today.

Pandit Nehru's transfer, it is learnt, was necessitated as the cell in which he had been confined was under repairs. It is further stated. he will be taken back to Dehra Dun as soon as the repairs are complete.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS DENIED

Refuting all rumours of peace negotiations in the Congress camp, the correspondent adds: "After the definite pronouncement of Mahatma Gandhi there could be no possibility of Congress co-operation with Government on a basis of participation in the war effort. —A. P.

JAWAHARLAL'S TRANSFER

LUCKNOW, March 1.

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is not being taken to Allahabad," said a high Government official when enquired about Pandit Nehru's transfer from the Dehra Dun jail yesterday.

The official, however, did not disclose the exact destination of Panditji.—United Press.

In U. P.

12 SATYAGRAHIS JAILED

ALMORAH, March 1.

Twelve more Satyagrahis who were arrested in connection with the Satyagraha movement were convicted and sentenced yesterday to various terms of imprisonment, under the Defence of India Rules at Ranikhet, Almorah and Pithoragarh.—A. P.

In Bengal

5 YOUTHS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, March 1.

Five Bengalee youths were arrested here to-day on a charge of shouting anti-war slogans inside the Court premises at Bankshall Street.—A. P.

In Assam

GAUHATI CONGRESS PRESIDENT ARRESTED

GAUHATI, Feb. 28.

Dr. B. Barua, President of the Gauhati District Congress Committee, who offered Satyagraha at Kukurmoota about a week ago, was arrested this afternoon and remanded to jail custody.

Miss Puspalata Saikia, a third-year law student of Gauhati was arrested to-day at her residence by the Police for having offered Satyagraha and has been remanded to jail custody till March 14.

Mr. Probodhananda Kar, Secretary, Sylhet District Congress Committee, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 200 for offering Satyagraha.—A. P.

Mr. Nadar Gets 1 Year's R. I.

MADRAS, March 1

Mr. T. M. Lakshmana Nadar, who offered Satyagraha was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Swift And Vital Moves

(Continued From Page 13)

ces had thrown out hints that Bulgaria was about to become a signatory of the tripartite axis pact and had issued news that the German Foreign Minister, von Ribbentrop, and the Japanese Ambassador had gone to Vienna.

In Bulgaria the British Minister, Mr. Rendel. spent a busy day. He secured the release of newspaper correspondents who had been summarily arrested and one of his servants who had been mobilised at a minute's notice.

In addition he interviewed the Bulgarian Prime Minister. M. Filoff, on the subject of Bulgaria's mobilisation which had been carried out to an extent. in Mr. Rendel's view, entirely unjustified by the present situation. Another of M. Filoff's visitors on Friday was the Turkish Minister, but neither the subject nor the substance of their conversation is known.

A Berlin dispatch published in Madrid newspapers suggest that Bulgaria is about to sign a tripartite Axis-Japan pact. The correspondent draws this conclusion from a statement made by a "high German personality" that the first of March would be a black day for Britain and that more British diplomatists would have to leave the Balkans.

It is learned later that the journalists arrested included correspondent of the "Times" and other two men who had also British or American connections.

HITLER IN VIENNA

BERLIN, March 1.

An extraordinary meeting of the Bulgarian Parliament has been called for Sunday at 4 p.m. (G. M. T.) when the Prime Minister is expected to make a declaration, states a Sofia despatch to the German News Agency.

Hitler arrived in Vienna at noon local time.—Reuter.

BULGARIA'S DECISION

ROME, March 1.

Bulgaria has decided to adhere to the three-power pact, states a Sofia despatch to the Stefani Agency.

The Bulgarian Prime Minister, M. Filoff, accompanied by the German Minister in Sofia, left this morning (Saturday) by plane for Vienna, where Count Ciano has already arrived.

Count Ciano arrived in Vienna by special train, according to the German News Agency.—Reuter.

SOFIA SEETHING WITH RUMOURS

SOFIA.—Following the departure of the Premier Filoff for Vienna, the Bulgarian capital is seething with rumours. Crowds gathered in city this morning to watch Bulgar troop marching through the streets. National songs were sung by people along the route. A unit of aircraft roared over Sofia throughout the morning.

HITLER-CIANO TALK

BERLIN, March 1.

Herr Hitler had a conversation with Count Ciano in Vienna this afternoon (Saturday), says the German News Agency. Von Ribbentrop was present.—Reuter.

NO BRITISH ULTIMATUM TO BULGARIA?

LONDON.—An Italian (Stefani Agency) report from Bucharest of a British ultimatum to Bulgaria meets with the comment in official circles here that "the dateline is probably as phoney as the rest of the story."

It is emphasised that the British Minister in Sofia never presented an ultimatum nor made any proposal to Bulgaria.

Great satisfaction is expressed in official circles in London over the communique issued in Ankara last night at the conclusion of the discussions. Owing to necessary wartime secrecy, however, it is impossible to give indication of the practical consequences of the discussions, but it may safely be assumed that the outcome of the Conference is being awaited with the keenest interest in the Axis Capitals as well as in the rest of the world.—Reuter.

PRESS OFFICE OF BRITISH LEGATION CLOSING DOWN

SOFIA, March. 1.

The Press Office of the British Legation is closing down to-day (Saturday). Nearly all British subjects other than the Legation and Consular staffs have already left the country.

Mobilisation of various new classes of the Bulgarian army is continuing, as the country prepares for "any emergency" It is officially emphasised here that these measures of mobilisation are a form of "defensive action"

M. POPOFF'S CABLE TO CIANO

ROME.—The Bulgarian Foreign Minister, M. Popoff, who was unable to be present in Vienna today sent a telegram to Count Ciano and a similar one to Herr von Ribbentrop, referring to the "historic importance of the ceremony in Vienna" and expressing "sincere wishes for the welfare of your great people."—Reuter.

Dr. Sharda Gets 1 Year's R. I.

NEW DELHI, March 1.

The following persons were convicted and sentenced in connection with Satyagraha:—

Dr. Ratanlal Sharda, sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, or in default, three months, Choudhery Jugalal, nine months' rigorous and Rs. 25 fine, or, in dafault, two months; Chandikiram, one year's rigorous and Rs. 50 fine, or, in default, three months.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

NEW DELHI.—It is learned that the officer on special duty in America engaged in purchasing supplies for India is Brigadier Tute. He is a British Government officer and has been in America for some time. A reference to his work was made by the Finance Member in his Budget speech.

NEW DELHI.—It is expected that Mr. H. Roughton, at present Establishment Officiating Officer, Government of India, will be chairman, Public Service Commission for the two provinces of Bihar and Central Provinces, and Mr. B. G. Holdsworth from Madras will succeed him as Establishment Officer.

NEW DELHI.—Abdus Sattar, an Ahrar worker, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for defiance of the restraint order of the local Government directing him to report himself to the police every four hours and not to leave his Municipal Ward limits

BURDWAN.—It is understood that the Burdwan Municipal Corporation has decided to impose a professional tax on banks, cinemas, contractors, brick manufacturers and market owners within the jurisdiction of the Burdwan Municipality subject to the sanction of the Government from the Financial year 1941-42.

MENAKA BALLET

A Rich & Varied Programme

The Menaka Indian Ballet began its short season last evening at the Excelsior Theatre with a rich and varied programme of classical as well as Folk-dances. One gets an excellent opportunity to witness, in a single performance, the exposition of the different styles of Indian dance. Fidelity to the classical technique and refinement of execution are the outstanding features of every item.

Menaka, in her solo "Abhisarika", is eloquently expressive and graceful and gentle in movements. She reveals her supreme mastery over the interpretational scope of the Kathak style. In the role of Radha she makes a noteworthy contribution to the charm of "Kaliya Damanam"

Ramanarayan is adequately vigorous in the execution of his solo "Parvatadharan" and maintains the strength of his art in his roles in other numbers. Krishnan Kutty is equally forceful in "Dashavataram" but finds full scope for the display of the Kathakali technique in "Temptation of Buddha by Mara" which is a fine item.

Bepin Sinha creditably leads "Thambalchongbi"—a Manipuri Folk-dance. The item, which is remarkable for its strong traditional fervour, is "Tiruvatira Kali" —a Kerala Folk-dance. "Holi", "Purappadu" and "Aserita" are other pleasant varieties. Shewanti, Vimala, Malati and Anasuya contribute liberally to different group-dances.

The orchestra, which is well-organised and consists of truly Indian instruments, also reflects the high standard of art maintained by Nrityalayam.

KHADI WORK IN STATES

(From Our Correspondent).

AUNDH (By Mail).

On the 24th Feb. Appasaheb Pant, the Dewan of Aundh, visited Hosur in the Gunadal Taluka in Aundh State. He discussed with Sjt. Hanamantrao Kaujalgi, Secretary, A.I.S.A., Karnatak Branch, the ways and means of spreading the mission of Khadi in the spinning villages of that Taluka. The local workers are very enthusiastic to help in the work. It is expected that not less than 200 Charkhas will begin plying before the end of this year. The Dewan has promised every kind of help for the organising and propaganda work.

In Gadwal, a small State of the Nizam's Dominions, the authorities have sanctioned about Rs. 1,500 for the introduction of 500 new spinning wheels. The A.I.S.A. Karnatak Branch is already running a spinning and weaving centre at Gadwal and this addition of 500 wheels which would be a gift of the State to the poor spinners, would enlarge the scope of the A.I.S.A. Already arrangements have been made by the Karnatak Branch to purchase cotton for supplying it to the new spinners. Rs. 500 are now paid from the State Treasury for the manufacture of spinning wheels under the directions of the local Branch of the A.I.S.A. It is expected that all the 500 wheels will be plying with full force before long.

IN MUDHOL STATE

The Mudhol Darbar had given a house in Mudhol, free of rent for carrying on the activities of the A.I.S.A. Karnatak Branch at Mudhol for five years previously. The lease having expired at the end of 1940, it was sought to be renewed. The Darbar has kindly consented to renew the free lease for another period of five years.

IN JAMKHANDI

The Jamkhandi Praja Sangha have decided to allot Rs. 1,000 for Khadi work in the State. It is expected that a suitable programme would be chalked out for this purpose at an early date.

MADRAS.—The marriage of Maharajakumar Indra Jithandra Narayan Bahadur, Prince of Cooch Behar with the daughter of the Maharaja of Pithapuram was celebrated on Friday night at the Maharaja's residence, at Adyar.

Destroyer Sunk By E-Boats

Brave Stand Against Attack On British Convoys

LONDON, March 1.

The destroyer "Exmoor" was sunk in the North Sea in repelling an attack on a convoy according to an admiralty announcement. It says, "Last Tuesday night German E-Boats endeavoured to attack one of our convoys in the North Sea.

The attack was repulsed, but the Admiralty regrets to announce that the destroyer "Exmoor" was sunk. Next of kin of casualties have been informed. No other damage was inflicted by the enemy upon the convoy.—Reuter.

ENTIRE ITALIAN DIVISION SHATTERED

LONDON, March 1.

South African Goldcoast forces in Italian Somaliland shattered an entire Italian division on the Juba river says a special correspondent with the South African forces there. They captured three brigadiers, two of whom had won the D. S. O. fighting by the side of the allies in the great war. Prisoners taken by the South Africans number 3,000.—Reuter.

MORE NEWZEALANDERS TO COLOURS

WELLINGTON, March 1.

New Zealand's defence preparations are being pushed forward actively. Mr. Semple, the Dominion Minister for National Service stated to-day that all single men aged 19 and those from 41 to 45 inclusive are to be called up for territorial service.

Single men between the ages of 21 and 40 are all to be reserved for overseas service.—Reuter.

LORD GORT'S SON FOUND DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Honourable Charles Standish Vereker, son of Lord Gort, Inspector General of the forces in Training, was found dead at Corfe Mullen near Wimbourne, Dorset, to-day. A service revolver was found nearby. Vereker was a Second Lieutenant in the Brigade of Guards and was one of the last officers to be evacuated from Dunkirk.

INQUEST FINDING

At the inquest of the Hon. Mr. Charles Standish Vereker, son of Lord Gort, it was revealed that this week he crashed his motor cycle into a concrete wall which had caused slight concussion. The Coroner said that he had come to the conclusion that Mr. Vereker took his life while the balance of his mind was disturbed, and added that the accident might have had some effect on his state of mind.—Reuter.

Eden's March Over Nazi Diplomacy

Ankara Visit Cements Anglo-Turkish Relations

LONDON, March 1.

A 'communique' issued in Ankara to-day announced that complete agreement was reached on all problems arising from the international situation during Mr. Eden's conversations with President Inonu and High Turkish Government officials.

An announcement on the Ankara radio on Friday night indicated that the mutual interests of Turkey and Great Britain in the face of present Balkan conditions were the subject of special attention.

It continued, "The two Governments once more asserted complete attachment to the Turco-British alliance. The present international situation was subjected to review from every angle and conditions in the Balkans and the mutual interest of Turkey and Great Britain were the subject of special attention. Complete agreement was again reached on the policy of the two Governments regarding all these problems".

Mr. Eden had two-hour interview last night with the Turkish President and on Friday afternoon he received the Turkish press asking them to convey to the Turkish people his and Sir John Dill's appreciation of the warm welcome they received.

Sincere Sympathy

"I feel sure", said Mr. Eden, "that this welcome is a true interpretation of the feelings of sincere sympathy which the Turkish people entertain for the British people".

Mr. Eden also commented on the great improvements in Turkey since his previous visit. He had been deeply impressed by what he had seen of modern Turkey.

"I was much impressed by the great strides of progress made by your country during the comparatively short period, since my first visit. Efforts and endeavours, in evidence everywhere, constitute the guarantee of your future. I shall carry away from here, to keep for ever, a warm recollection of my contact with your President, the Turkish Government and the Turkish nation. I am also asking you to convey to the Turkish press my personal thanks for the courteous reception accorded to me".

Complete Success

The complete success of the Turkish visit paid by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden and Sir John Dill is officially announced in a statement issued at Ankara.

This is the subject of much comments in the London morning newspapers.

The "Daily Mail" welcomes "the new vigour of British diplomacy as exemplified in Turkey during the past few days", and says Mr. Eden's visit was "a fine piece of timing". This newspaper declares that "the cordial agreements reached completely refute the frantic German efforts to brand the recent pact between Turkey and Bulgaria as a great British defeat".

The "Daily Telegraph" commenting on the spontaneous welcome accorded to Mr. Eden and Sir John Dill declares that it "constitutes a major discomfiture of Nazi diplomacy", and remarks that Turkey's confidence in Britain never wavered despite ingenious intrigue and tendentious propaganda.

Storm Clouds Thickening

It says that the storm clouds are thickening rapidly over Bulgaria and criticises the policy "compounded of cowardice and Quislingism" which the Bulgarian Government have pursued, bringing the country to the present position in which "German preparations have so far advanced that an overt occupation can hardly be long delayed".

The "Daily Telegraph" concludes significantly, "Should circumstances arise which call for Turkish military intervention, the general staffs of the two countries have their dispositions ready to act in complete understanding".

Mr. Eden and Sir John Dill will leave Turkey fully convinced that Britain can always rely on the faithfulness and devotion of her Turkish ally because both countries have identical ideals.—Reuter.

SUPPORT TO IMPERIALIST TROOPS

CAIRO, Feb. 28.

Units of the R. A. F. and South African Air Forces have given support to the imperial troops on various fronts in East Africa. Considerable damage and casualties were caused when Italian troop positions south of Keren were bombed and machine-gunned. Large transport aircraft were destroyed when the Zula Aerodrome was machine-gunned by other aircraft.

In addition a Middle East R. A. F. communique to-day (Friday) records the bombing of the Railway track between Keren and Asmara and several direct hits on a large motor transport park and repair shops at Dessie.—Reuter.

ENEMY BOMBER SHOT DOWN

LONDON, Feb. 28.

There has been scarcely any enemy air activity over Britain to-day but a few bombs were dropped during the afternoon at Dover causing little damage and no casualties.

It is now known, states the Air Ministry that an enemy bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft fire off South Wales on Wednesday.—Reuter.

Purnima Banerjee

CONGRESSMEN'S RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

BANGALORE, Feb. 27

Mr. H. H. Carlston, President Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Commission, announced at the meeting of the Commission this morning that the Resident in Mysore had accepted the resignations of 7 Congress members of the Commission tendered last month in pursuance of instructions from the A.I.C.C. asking Congress municipal Parties who are in a minority to resign.—A. P.

Drastic Steps To Stop Strikes In Defence Industries

American Defence Production Chief's Proposals

WASHINGTON, March 1.

Drastic measures to prevent strikes in defence industries are proposed by Mr. Knudsen, Defence Production Chief, in a letter to the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee which is considering a bill forbidding strikes. It is noteworthy that Mr. Knudsen appeared before the Committee last week and said that no legislation was needed.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT'S ENVOY IN SPAIN

Meets Samuel Hoare

MADRID, March 1.

The greatest reserve is being maintained in connexion with the presence of Colonel Donovan, President Roosevelt's envoy to Europe who arrived in Spain from Gibraltar a day or two ago. Colonel Donovan has already made contact with the British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare, and members of the staff.

The United States Embassy says that Colonel Donovan's plans are undecided but an aeroplane is standing by to fly him when and wherever he decides to go.—Reuter.

EIRE CURRENCY RESTRICTIONS

DUBLIN, March 1.

Banknotes and currency notes henceforth must not be sent out of Eire. This is the major provision of the currency restrictions announced by the Eirean Minister of Finance on Friday.

Thus neither English nor Scottish nor Ulster banknotes may be used by Eire citizens for payments to persons in Great Britain.

Apart from this prohibition payments to persons in Great Britain continue unrestricted. Withdrawals from savings or other bank accounts in any country except the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and few others is forbidden without permission of the Eirean authorities.—Reuter.

THREE DAYS' NATIONAL MOURNING IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 28.

The Spanish Government is declaring three days' National mourning starting to-morrow (Saturday) for the late ex-King Alfonso.—Reuter.

RAISMAN'S IMPOSITIONS THEN AND NOW

In the supplementary budget introduced in November last year the Finance Member imposed the following taxes:—

(1) 25 per cent., surcharge on all taxes on income, including Super-tax and Corporation Tax.

(2) The initial rate for inland letters was raised to 0-1-3, for letters to Burma to two annas, and to empire countries to 0-3-6, while that for book packets was raised to nine pies for the first five tolas.

(3) A surcharge of one anna on each ordinary inland telegram, and two annas on each express telegrams and a ten per cent. surcharge on trunk telephone bills were imposed.

Featuring— MORALS AND MARRIAGES!

CIRCO PRODUCTIONS

CIRCO PRODUCTIONS' SOCIAL WITH A PURPOSE!

★

MADHUSUDAN

Director: BALWANT BHATT

Starring: ★KUMAR, ★MAYA BANNERJI,

3 THIRD THRILLING WEEK

TIME: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m. SAT, SUN., & HOLIDAYS AT 1-30 P. M.

IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON RD.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Phalgun Sud 4, 1997
Muslim: Safar 3, 1360
Parsi: Shehrever 29, 1310
Hightide: 2-08; 14-32
Lowtide: 8-14; 20-14
Sunrise: 6h. 58m.
Sunset: 6h. 45m.

PRARTHANA MANDIR

Prof. R. Pratapgiri will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

JEWISH YOUTH CONFERENCE

The Conference will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Cama Oriental Hall, at 4 p.m. Dr. I. Olsvanger will preside.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The next meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Corporation Hall to-morrow (Monday) at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Shrimati Monghiben will entertain the boys and girls of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association,—with songs and stories at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

BYCULLA DISTT. CONG. COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Council of the Byculla D.C.C. will be held in the Committee's Office to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. sharp. The flag-salutation ceremony by Sjt. B. M. Khandray at 8 a.m.

PADAMASHALI AIKYETCHU MANDAL

The Bombay Padamshali Aikyetchu Mandal will hold a function in honour of Mr. Mallayya Ramayya Pullee, President of the Sholapur Municipality, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI

Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd.

COSMO CIRCLE, BANDRA

Under the auspices of the Cosmo Circle Prof. J. J. Anjaria will speak to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. on "Economics and the New World Order" at the Bandra Club. Mr. Manu Subedar will preside.

KIRTAN

Sadhu Laldasji will give a public Kirtan under the auspices of the V. B. Dadar Lodge, T. S., at the Dadar Parsee Gymkhana Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Subject: "Narsi Mehta."

ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaum Back Rd., Kakadwadi, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Shri Pt. Ramprasadji will deliver a public lecture on "Progress of Arya Samaj".

HINDUSTAN SCOUTERS' WEEK-END TRAINING COURSE

The final session of the week-end training course will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

There will be a twelve-hour non-stop sacrificial spinning to-day (Sunday) from 8 a.m. at the Association premises, when Sjt. V. Jorajani will talk on the "Khadi and Spinning Programme."

BAND AT PARSI COLONY, DADAR

Under the directorship of Mr. M. A. Divecha, the Albless Orchestra Jazz Band will play a programme of music at Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

INDIAN MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Chowpatty Bandstand, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. R. N. Paradkar.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE MATUNGA

The 2nd discourse on "Telugu Das Sahitya" will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the National Kannada Education Society's school, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION

The meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency National Democratic Union Conference will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Rd., Bombay to elect the President of the Conference and to take stock of the work done uptil now.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE

To-day (Sunday) there will be a debate at 9 p.m. in the City High School, Thakurdwar. Mr. Hasumani will propose that "in the opinion of the House Emotion and not Intellect should govern man." Mr. H. K. Parulekar will lead the opposition. Mr. R. D. Nadkarni will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"North-West Mounted Police" Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Mark of Zorro" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—Marx Brothers in "Go West" Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—Menaka Indian Ballet. To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Great Dictator" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lagna Pahawe Karoon" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Madhusudan" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raj Nartaki" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Dharma Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-15 p.m.
EDWARD—"Trust Your Wife" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Sneh Bandhan" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.
PALACE—"Pride and Prejudice" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. M. Narasappa will conduct Divine Service to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Brahmo Samaj, Mazagaon.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Sevenfold Man" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

A.R.P. LECTURE AT DELISLE ROAD

Mr. R. N. Koranne will deliver a lecture on "Duties of a Warden" at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the hall of the Maharashtra High School, at Lower Parel. All interested in the A.R.P. movement are requested to be present on the occasion.

SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALA BHAVAN

There will be a weekly concert of Indian music in the Kala Bhavan Hall, at Vahedin Mansion, Poibavdi, Parel, at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) Prof. Yeshvantrao (Sangeet Kesari), will give a programme of Khyal Sangeet songs.

ANTI-FASCIST PROPAGANDA MEETINGS

Under the auspices of the Radical Democratic Party, the 5th anti-Fascist propaganda meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. on Girgaon-Chaupatty when Mrs. Maniben Mulji will preside and Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Rajaram Panday, B. V. Marathe, Sheikh, Ramesh and others will address the meeting.

PROPOSED KINGSWAY RLY. STATION

The draft plan of the proposed Kingsway Station at Matunga will be available for inspection at the office of the Matunga Residents' Association at Lakhamsi Napoo Hall, from the 3rd to the 7th inst. between the hours of 8-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

All those interested in the aforesaid Station can avail themselves of the opportunities to view the plan and offer their comments, if any, in writing.

LAL BAVTA PRESS KAMGAR UNION

Under the auspices of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union and Gold and Silver Employees' Union a public meeting will be held on Choupatty, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. for condemning Sir Reginald Maxwell's speech in the Central Assembly about the detenus.

The following are the speakers: Comrades Mahmad Shahid, Wadekar, Abhyankar and Ware.

CLERKS' UNION

The first annual general meeting of the Bombay Clerks' Union was held on Friday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Union's office, Neptune Building, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala presiding. After passing the annual report and the statements of accounts for the year ending 31st March 1940 the following office-bearers were elected:—President: Mr. S. H. Jhabvala; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. S. C. Joshi and R. S. Khedgikar and General Secretary: Mr. N. N. Menon. Then the meeting passed several resolutions, one of which deeply deplored the apathy and indifference of employers in the matter of paying adequate war allowances to their employees to ward off the effects of the abnormal rise in prices of commodities and the consequent rise in the cost of living, and requests them to grant war allowance to all the members of their staffs at least from now on.

LIMBDI MINORITY ADMINISTRATION

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, Feb. 27.

Your correspondent reliably understands that, in the absence of final decision taken by the Political Department regarding the arrangement of minority administration in Limbdi, attempts are being made in certain quarters to influence the Paramount Power by putting up show of propaganda. It is learnt that a meeting in name of the people of Limbdi has been convened under the auspices of the Limbdi Shaher Sabha which has been patronised by the State, making the demand that Kumar Fatehsinghji and Ghanshyamsinghji should be entrusted with the State administration during the minority period. Another move by those interested is to send a deputation to wait before Princes of Kathiawar, who are meeting at Limbdi within a few days and request them to let them have both the Kumars as Councillors to administer the State. These villagers, it is alleged, have been compelled to do so. All this is being done, it is said, to enable the Agency strongly to recommend these two brothers. It is further revealed that the intervention of some influential Princes has been secured.

Upto now Government never tolerated interference of one ruler into other States affairs. Though Delhi has not passed final orders it is interesting to see undercurrents afoot to wield power and continue Limbdi Administration as it has been these years. It is to be seen what attitude the Political Department will take, in view of such revelations, in undertaking direct responsibility of the governance of Limbdi State.

POONA MUNICIPAL BUDGET

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA: Feb. 28.

An increase of approximately six lakhs in the custom duty revenue of the Poona City during the last three years was revealed in the budget estimates presented to the general body meeting of the municipality and adopted by it on Wednesday last. This revenue which was 8.21 lakhs in 1938/39 rose to 10.04 lakhs in 1939/40 and to 14.40 lakhs in the year 1940/41. The improvement in the current year was mainly due to war-time activities, especially of the military, and was responsible for converting an estimated deficit of Rs. 34,000 into a surplus of Rs. 1,67,964.

The plague prevention operations of the last year cost the municipal revenues Rs. 20,000. Rs. 10,000 for motor stands, Rs. 3,750 for toll-posts, Rs. 5,000 for improvement of Harijan localities, Rs. 31,000 for road widening schemes, Rs. 1,200 for traffic signals, Rs. 20,000 for making the lanes concrete, Rs. 21,500 for public gardens, Rs. 10,000 for footpaths,—these are some of the items and their estimated expenditure provided for in the new year's budget. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has also been provided for the trennial elections of the municipality to be held next year.

The municipal meeting approved the budget after a discussion lasting nearly three and a-half hours. Mr. A. K. Dhere was the only Municipal member who voted against the motion for adoption of the budget, which was thus passed by a large majority.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1-3-1941.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.010 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.7 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.8 degrees 0.5 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.8 degrees 3.5 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 139 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) Three

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1-3-1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LIMBDI ADMINISTRATION

Praja Mandal's Demand For Change

The Limbdi Praja Mandal in the course of a statement says:—

It is reported that a meeting held in Limbdi convened by the Town Council passed a resolution expressing satisfaction with the present administration and requesting the Paramount Power to continue it, and also requesting the Jam Saheb and the Porbandar Rana Saheb to use their influence to continue the present administration. It is obvious that this is a move inspired by the present Dewan and other officers of the State to continue in power. It is well-known that there is no free expression of opinion in Limbdi. The Town Council is a creature of the State having no elected representatives of the people on its Committee.

The indisputable facts are that during the last two and a half years conditions in Limbdi have been anarchic and there is no safety of person or property. The lands and properties of hundreds of peasants and merchants have been confiscated and heavy fines imposed without a single notice or proceedings of any sort or kind None of those who have left the State is permitted to enter except on humiliating conditions and there has not been a single prohibitory order. More than two thousand persons, cultivators, merchants and persons of all classes, some of them the most leading and richest citizens of Limbdi individually owning property worth thousands are still on "hijrat" and are determined to continue the "hijrat" till the 'status quo' is restored in Limbdi and there is a rule of law ensuring safety of person and property.

ECONOMIC RUIN

Limbdi State has been economically ruined during the regime of the present Dewan. The incidents of taxation per head in Limbdi is three times that of Bombay Presidency. More than 50 per cent. of the revenue was spent on the ruling family; about 44 per cent on administration charges and only 6 per cent for the betterment of the people. At any time and in any other country this state of affairs would be insufferable. The State is heavily involved in debts and has declared a moratorium postponing payment of its debts. The poverty of the people is appalling.

The Praja Mandal considers it inconceivable that the Paramount Power in discharge of its duties towards the people of the State can ever continue in administration persons who have been responsible for this state of affairs. Nothing but a council of independent persons who have had nothing to do at any stage with the present regime in Limbdi can inspire confidence in the people or bring good government.

INDIAN FILMS IN IRAQ

Recent Difficulties Removed

Recent difficulties experienced by Indian exhibitors in getting their pictures through the censorship authorities in Iraq are now reported to have been removed. The Censorship Committee in Iraq will view and pass Indian films in the future.

The "legendary" and "magic" types of Indian films are not encouraged by the Iraq Government.

Ever since 1936/37 Iraq has offered a good market for Indian films. Experience has shown that a good modern Indian picture can do two or three times as much business as a good English language film.

"WIN THE WAR RUPEE" FUND

Bombay will be stormed, attacked and conquered on Monday, March 3, by the fair sellers of the "Win the War" Rupee Fund tickets. Ten chances to win Rs. 10,000 in each book. Each house, flat, office and shop will be 'attacked.' The Committee hope to close the Fund on March 31.

MR. MAHALUXMIWALA RETIRES

After 56 Years' Meritorious Record

Mr. P. D. Mahaluxmiwala Secretary of the B. E. S. & Tramways Co., Ltd., retired on Friday from the "BEST" after doing meritorious duty for a record period of 56 years. He joined the service of the company in the days of horse-drawn tram cars as Superintendent, Hay Supplies, on a very poor salary. He retires as Secretary, the highest non-technical officer in the company.

Born in 1861, he quitted school and worked as a bank clerk on a salary of Rs. 15 per month. While still in the bank he studied privately and passed his matriculation and later obtained a diploma in agriculture from the Science College, Poona. The agricultural diploma did not appear to open prospects of employment, so he took to teaching, which vocation he pursued for two years.

In 1885, he entered the service of the old Bombay Tramways company as Hay Department Supervisor. After the transference of his service to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company in 1905 he became assistant to the Managing Director. In course of time he rose to be Assistant Secretary and Assistant Deputy Manager. On the transfer of the directorate of the company from London to Bombay, he was appointed Secretary, a post which he continued to hold for the last 25 years with conspicuous ability.

TRIBUTES PAID AT FAREWELL FUNCTION

On the eve of his retirement a farewell function was held by the staff of the B. E. S. T. An address was presented, on behalf of the B. E. S. T., Employees' Association in the course of which it was stated:—

Very few have the privilege of serving a Corporation of this magnitude for such a period. It was in 1885 that you joined the old American Horse Company. You saw its steady growth and its winding up. You also saw the formation of the English Company, the predecessor of the present one, in 1905, when the Tramways were equipped with electric traction and the Town and Island of Bombay began to be furnished with a supply of electrical energy. You had also the opportunity to be associated with the present Indian Rupee Company since its inception in 1920, when the Sterling Company was voluntarily wound up.

Sir, we know that you had the good fortune to work under such distinguished personalities as Mr. G. A. Kittridge, the founder of the Company, Mr. F. C. Rimington, for many years its inspiring Managing Director, and our late General Manager, Mr. C. N. Moberly and to earn from all of them high encomiums for the services rendered by you to the Company. You deserve great credit and our congratulations on having attained the office of the Secretary of this great institution, having joined it as Hay Superintendent on a small salary of Rs. 35 per month. Your devotion to the best interests of the Company, the success that has been yours in the various departments in which you worked, your admirable character and your standard of conduct will be an inspiration to all of us.

Mr. Mahaluxmiwala in the course of his reply said:—

In looking back over the past fifty-six years, I have been associated with this Company, and its predecessors, I am amazed at the great work which has been accomplished. These results are due to the cumulative efforts of all of us and we have a right to be justly proud of this the greatest Electric Supply and Transport Corporation, East of Suez. I was singularly fortunate in receiving my training from such stalwarts as Mr. Kittridge and Mr. Rimington of hallowed memory. I was tried and tested by them in various ways, but not once did I flinch from undertaking any job that was entrusted to me though it was ever so irksome, ever so hard. I believed then, as I do even now, in the "dignity of labour". My work has always been to me a labour of love and my reward has truly been as continuous as my service. I have always worked for the progress and advancement of this Company with singular devotion.

Mr. Pestonji D. Mahaluxmiwala, Secretary of the B. E. S. T. has retired after 56 years' meritorious service to the City's well-known institution.

CONTROL OF ENTRY OF NON-CEYLONESE

BILLS BEFORE COLOMBO STATE COUNCIL INCLUDE MEASURE FOR REGISTRATION OF ALIENS

COLOMBO, Feb. 27

The Bills for the control of immigration and registration of non-Ceylonese figure as the first two items on the order paper for the meeting of the Ceylon State Council beginning on 4th March.

Under the first Bill, which is intended to regulate the control of immigration of non-Ceylonese into Ceylon, every non-Ceylonese entering Ceylon will be required to have a passport and it is contemplated that when the new law comes into operation the revised set of regulations under the Passport Ordinance will be simultaneously brought into force, as under the existing regulations passports are not required in the case of certain persons entering Ceylon from India, Burma, F.M.S. or the Straits Settlements. No non-Ceylonese will be allowed to enter Ceylon as a visitor, unless his passport bears valid endorsement or visa for Ceylon. This will enable the visitor to remain in Ceylon for a period of three months. Immigrants proper will be permitted to enter Ceylon on two classes of permits in addition to passports. Class 'A' permit will entitle the holder to an indefinite residence in Ceylon, while Class 'B' is for residence for a definite period specified in the permit. Class 'A' permit is issuable only to a person of independent means (which will be deemed to include a person in possession of a capital of Rs. 10,000 or a member of a liberal profession having a capital of Rs. 5,000, persons of religious occupation or students, maintenance is assured.

Class 'B' permits are issuable to persons, who have definite prospects of employment, traders or craftsmen, not being employees, having a capital of Rs. 2,000 and engineering labourers, estate, harbour and latrine labourers, horsekeepers, rickshaw pullers, tappers, etc. Labourers and other persons included in the last category will be permitted to enter on a quota basis and if there are no Ceylonese available for the type of employment, which the immigrants seek in Ceylon.

REGULATIONS FOR PERMITS

The schedule of regulations lays down that applications for Class 'A' permits will be granted if the Controller of Immigration is satisfied that the applicant fulfils the prescribed conditions and the Minister of Labour is satisfied that the entry of the person will not be prejudicial to the interests of Ceylonese and in case of members of the liberal professions that the need exists for such a professional man and that his entry will not be prejudicial to the interests of Ceylonese.

Similar regulations are laid down for Class 'B' permits also.

REGISTRATION BILL

The Registration of non-Ceylonese Bill defines non-Ceylonese as persons who do not possess Ceylon domicile or origin. Non-Ceylonese adults of either sex will be required to register within one month of the appointed date and also to furnish returns for minors and other dependents.—A. P.

Momin's Demands

(From A Correspondent.)

KAMPTEE.

Maulana Asim Behari, General Secretary All-India Momin Conference, came to Kamptee and was accorded an enthusiastic reception at the station and was taken in procession. On the night of the 20th instant a crowded meeting of the Momins of Kamptee was held under the presidentship of A. S. Faruqui, Editor of the "Alfaruque". Maulana Asim Behari spoke at length and explained the aims and objects of the All-India Momin Conference. He criticised and condemned the propaganda carried on against the Momin Conference. He asked the Momins to stand on their own legs and organise themselves and never to be afraid of such leaders as try to disunite them because their very existence of 'Leadership' was at stake, the moment the poor classes united and stood firm. The Maulana also complained against some papers publishing the news with regard to his speech at Nagpur which was grossly misrepresented by them. In fact he never said anything against or for the Pakistan Scheme. He also refuted the charges levelled by the 'vested interest' against the Momin Conference saying that the Momin Conference had no concern with the Congress. The policy of the Momin Conference stood for the amelioration of the general condition of the Momins and to provide means for the removal of illiteracy amongst them and encouragement of their trade, commerce and industry. The Maulana concluded by saying that the Momins suffered much in the past at the hands of their own brethren in Islam but now they had decided to free themselves from the selfish 'clutches' of the vested interest who had done nothing for the benefit of the Momins except to secure their seats in the Council and Assemblies.

In the end a resolution was adopted unanimously approving the statement made by Haji Abdul Kadir the President Nagpur Momin Conference before the Fact Finding Committee to the effect that the mills and the power looms be prohibited to produce saries in order to encourage the hand loom industry.

By another resolution it was decided to establish a branch of the Momin Conference at Kamptee.

MAHATMA-SAPRU TALKS

A Plea For United Front

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

That there must be some 'prima facie' case for Gandhiji to have called on Sir T. B. Sapru is the opinion held in political circles.

It is believed Sir Jagdish Prasad and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru might have together done some preliminary spade work in the constitutional field, and progress had so far been made in their reports as to have justified Gandhiji meeting Sir T. B. Sapru or the latter asking Mahatma Gandhi for a meeting.

Although it will be too early today Gandhiji will attend any All Parties' Conference sponsored by some Indian leaders. Probably he will have no objection to meet on a common platform if other parties accept the goal of Congress, viz., Independence.

It is believed Sir Sapru might have advised Gandhiji to join other parties in the country and present a united demand to the Government.

Hindu Sabha's Pamphlets For Mahatma And Viceroy

LAHORE, March 1.

It is learnt that Raja Narendra Nath, President of the Punjab Hindu Sabha, is sending two pamphlets to prominent personalities including Gandhiji and H. E. the Viceroy.

The first pamphlet, deals with the Pakistan scheme of the Muslim League and it appears, points out the futility of it. He also suggests the attitude that Government should take towards the scheme.

The second pamphlet deals with the grievances of Hindus in provinces where they are in a minority, and criticises the policy of the Governments of those provinces, which is detrimental to Hindu interests.—United Press.

DIST. BOARD MEMBER RESIGNS.

SAMBALPUR, Feb. 28.

Mr. Mrusingh Guru, a Congress member of the Sambalpur District Board has resigned his membership from the Board. He has obtained permission to do so from the President of the Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. Guru alleges indiscipline among the members in the Board who were returned on Congress tickets, and hence Mr. Guru says no useful purpose will be served by them in respect of Congress policy.—A. P.

CENTRAL BANK'S POSITION STABILIZED

Sir H. P. Mody's Optimistic Review At Shareholders' Meeting; Over A Crore Donated For War Effort

The Central Bank's contribution towards war effort was revealed by Sir H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank, at the thirtieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders at the Central Bank Buildings on Saturday.

In reply to a question from one of the shareholders, the Chairman stated that the Central Bank of India had contributed by way of Defence loans and other means, to the extent of over a crore and a half of rupees, apart from the cash contribution of Rs 10,000.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE FOR EMPLOYEES

The Chairman stated that the question of proper grading of the Bank's staff and increment to them by way of dearness allowances, including the lower paid staff had been engaging the attention of the Board of Directors Probably in the coming year, he added, they would have to show a considerable increase in salaries and wages.

Sir H. P. Mody answered the questions put by the various shareholders and was happy to note the cordial agreement between the Board and the shareholders in further consolidating the position of the Bank.

The Directors' report and other items in the agenda were received and passed at the meeting.

The following Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended December 31, 1940, was placed by the Directors at the meeting:—

Net Profit for the year, including the sum of Rs. 8,08,303 - 12 - 10 brought forward from the previous year's account, amounts to .... Rs.	38,55,507	0	2
The following amounts have been appropriated to the undermentioned purposes:			
An ad-interim Dividend for the half-year ended 30th June, 1940 at 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax (already paid) Rs.	5,04,396	0	0
Amount provided for Income-Tax and Super-Tax Rs.	3,00,000	0	0
Amount transferred to Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings . Rs.	3,00,000	0	0
Amount transferred to Reserve and Contingency Fund .. Rs.	7,00,000	0	0
Bonus to Staff Rs.	2,30,000	0	0
Rs.	20,34,396	0	0
The balance of Rs. 18,21,111-0-2 the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—			
To pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1940, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, i.e. Re. 1|- per Share on 6,72,528 Shares, (making 7 per cent. for the whole year), which will utilise .... Rs.	6,72,528	0	0
To pay a Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, i.e. Annas 8 per Share, free of Income-Tax .... Rs.	3,36,264	0	0
To carry forward to next year's account .. Rs.	8,12,319	0	2
Rs.	38,55,507	0	2

WAR AND INDUSTRY.

Sir H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the course of his speech said:—

"The year that has closed, while retaining this unusual feature of war-time finance, has witnessed many upheavals in the produce and other markets. Commodity prices, which had been pursuing an upward course till the end of 1939, developed a recession, which culminated in a fall of as many as 23 points in the Calcutta index number of wholesale prices. The disasters which overtook France in the middle of the year, the shortage of shipping freight and the loss of European markets, combined with increases in taxation, created an atmosphere of uncertainty and nervousness which adversely affected the fortunes of the primary producer. In contrast with these conditions, the war had generally a favourable influence on most of our manufactures, the effects being most marked in the Paper, Textile and Engineering Industries, which recorded substantial increases in production.

CHEAP-MONEY-POLICY

"Owing to the control over monetary policy which was established in Great Britain, at the very outset of the war, the cheap-money-policy has continued to hold the field. In India too, it has been found possible to keep the money market easy in spite of a temporary tightness, and the Reserve Bank rate remained unchanged at 3 per cent. throughout the year. India's large favourable balance of trade enabled the Bank to meet the increased demand for currency consequent upon the initial spurt in business activity, and the paper currency circulation increased from Rs. 180 crores in August, 1939 to Rs. 230 crores in December, going up by another 20 crores in June, 1940. At the end of the year, the circulation fell somewhat and was flown to Rs. 238 crores.

"There is one particular aspect of the cheap money policy to which I would like to refer. Whilst the plethora of funds and the difficulty of employing them at profitable rates has been a matter of some handicap to the earning capacity of Banks, it cannot be gainsaid that the continuance of cheap money has now definitely influenced long-term money rates as well, and to that extent, has been substantially helping industries in arranging long-term finance.

UNEMPLOYED FUNDS

"As a result of the fall in the prices of primary commodities and of the taxation measures of Government, combined with seasonal factors, there was for most of the period an abundance of unemployed funds. The rates of interest therefore, fell down to low levels and did not show any improvement till the end of the year The inter-bank call money rate which was 2 per cent in January 1940, came down to 1|4 per cent in August, and the rates for Treasury Bills also slumped heavily. A feature of the situation was a notable decrease in the total of advances and bills discounted and a considerable increase in the balances lying with the Reserve Bank, which amounted to nearly Rs. 52 crores at one time.

"The present war, like the last, has provided a wonderful opportunity for a further step forward in the industrialization of India. In this connection, I particularly welcome the appointment of the Export Advisory Council and the Scientific and Industrial Research Board, and the consequent establishment of the Research Utilization Committee, on all of which I have the privilege of serving.

"The general outlook must necessarily be uncertain in a period of such worldwide upheaval. Shipping difficulties and the blocking up of so many of the old channels of trade must adversely affect the position of the agriculturist. On the other hand, there is a great deal of industrial activity, and the danger of inflation has so far been avoided."

After examining in detail and explaining certain items in the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account, he said:—

"You will also see that a sum of Rs. 3 lacs has been set apart as Provision for Income and Super-Tax. It is not possible at this stage to determine what the Bank would have to pay by way of Excess Profits Tax until the voluminous statements required to be submitted are ready and are duly scrutinized by the Authorities but the provision of Rs. 3 lacs together with the credit balance held in the Account and provided from previous years' profits, is, as at present advised, considered enough to meet the demand for all such Taxes.

BANK'S POSITION CONSOLIDATED

"I trust the Shareholders will appreciate our efforts and will feel satisfied with the progress made by the Bank, particularly during recent years. I cannot at this stage resist the temptation of bringing to their notice how we have consolidated the position of the Bank in the last four years. During this period, we have transferred Rs. 12 lacs to the Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings, Rs. 24 lacs to the Reserve and Contingency Fund, and Rs. 25 lacs to our Investment Account as provision for Depreciation in Securities—in all, the substantial sum of Rs. 61 lacs. I am sure every Shareholder interested in seeing the Bank's position stabilised and made safe against the onslaughts of lean years will approve of the action taken by the Directors."

He concluded his remarks with an acknowledgment of the services of Mr. Captain, the General Manager and the entire staff of the Bank.

ANTI-HINDU PROPAGANDA

Sir M. Mukherji's Protest

CALCUTTA, March 1.

Sir Manmathanath Mukherji, President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, has sent the following telegram to the Home Member with the Government of India and the Census Superintendent, New Delhi:—

"I draw your attention to systematic anti-Hindu propaganda carried on by Mr. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister, Bengal, in public press by leaflets, and also to interference by him in census operations, resulting in panic amongst Hindu enumerators and citizens.

"I earnestly request Central Government there should be no interference with census work in Bengal and for an order on Bengal Ministry to stand outside census operations so as to secure correct enumeration of all communities."—United Press.

WITHDRAWAL OF CONGRESS MEMBERS FROM LEGISLATURE

Bengal Leaders Confer With Mahatma

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

Sjts. Kiranshankar Roy, Kamanikumar Dutt, S. C. Chakravarty, Bengal leaders, saw Gandhiji this afternoon. Babu Rajenprasad was also present. They discussed the question of withdrawal of Congress members from the Legislature in Bengal. No decision could be reached to-day. It appears Bengal leaders presented their point of view to Gandhiji and who told them that he would communicate his final decision to them later on.

Sjt. Kiranshankar Roy interviewed by press representatives expressed great reticence regarding the trend of discussions. He is staying here till to-morrow evening, by which time he hopes to know the orders of Gandhiji. If not he will leave to-morrow evening for Calcutta. It is difficult to forecast what Gandhiji would do, but it will not be surprising if verdict be in favour of withdrawal of Congress members from the Bengal Legislature, as Gandhiji probably now feels the official Congress Party in Bengal Legislature whom he recognizes is not strong enough to be an effective force and instead of exposing its weakness it will be better for it to retire.

STUDENTS FEDERATION IN SIND

LAHORE, Feb. 26

Mr. Answar Harvani former General Secretary, All-India Students' Federation, who arrived in Lahore from Karachi today has issued the following to Press.

I was surprised to read a misleading report of a meeting addressed by myself and Mr. M. L. Shah, General Secretary All-India Students Federation at Karachi circulated by the "United Press". We went to Karachi on the invitation of All Sind Students' Federation, therefore the question of our attempting to organise a rival Sind Students' Federation does not arise.

The facts are that while a Students' meeting was in progress about a dozen students led by a local labour leader appeared on the scene, with red flag bearing hammer and sickle and began to shout slogans. It resulted into a scuffle but we succeeded in maintaining order and our meeting proceeded peacefully. Ultimately a resolution expressing full confidence in All-India Students' Federation and Mr. M. L. Shah was unanimously adopted.

I congratulate our Karachi friends on the display of non-violence inspite of provocation. I will appeal to them to maintain the national character of the students' Federation and not to allow it to be degenerated into a party platform.

We addressed a number of other school and college meetings and I can say that the Sind students are solidly with All-Sind Students' Federation which is affiliated to All-India Students' Federation.

NEW DELHI.—It has been decided that the portions of civil offices of the Government of India which will proceed to Simla during hot weather shall close at New Delhi on May 1, and re-open at Simla on May 2, 1941, says a press communique.

Indian & Foreign Films This Week

Reception To 'Radhika'

Censor Publicity Proves Helpful

The National Studios' new film 'Radhika' rescued intact from the Censors' hands was released at Pathe on Friday and since then the theatre is a place of surging crowds.

Apart from the great merits of the film, unusual curiosity about what certain members of the Censors' Board considered objectionable in the film was aroused in the public mind and that has served to advertise the picture on such a scale as no other picture had of late.

The comparative new comers "Madhusudan". "Dharmabandhan" and "Pardes." are doing well. 'Pardesi' seems to be doing better than the expectations of many. The old timers like 'Bandhan' in the 30th week and 'Narsi Bhagat' at Roxy and Krishna Talkies respectively will soon be withdrawn in favour of 'Naya Sansar' and a Gujarati picture. 'Nartaki' also will soon be replaced by 'Virginia' and 'Lagna Pahave Karoen' by "Gharjavai' next Saturday.

'Punarmilan' and 'Rajnartaki are quite popular and their attraction of being dancing pictures will maintain them at Majestic and Royal Opera House for many more weeks to come.

Among the foreign pictures 'The Great Dictator' promises to be there for another couple of weeks at the New Empire and 'The Mark Of Zorro' has been held over for another week. The Excelsior Theatre will be taken up by the Indian Menaka Ballet till Tuesday or perhaps for an additional day. 'North-West Mounted Police' will be shown at the Capitol and 'Private Lives of Elizabeth and Sussex' at Broadway. Metro will present the Marx Brothers in their new film 'Go West.'

LONDON EMPIRE THEATRE BOMBED

"Gone With The Wind" Salvaged

The bombing of the Empire Theatre building in London during a recent air-raid was not without its humorous side, according to a letter from Mr. Sam Eckman, Jr., Managing Director of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Distribution Organization of Great Britain.

"The bomb, as I cabled you, squarely struck my office and blew it into the auditorium of the theatre", he wrote. "I was present when the demolition squad dug down and recovered one of my bookcases buried under the debris. In order to salvage as much as possible, the men took out the books one by one. The first one to come out was my copy of "Gone With The Wind!""

The blast, which occurred around four o'clock in the morning, injured no one and did comparatively little damage to the theatre proper.

As a matter of fact, the debris was cleaned up and the Empire opened the following day with "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante"—with a queue a block long waiting to get in to see the picture!

Avinash and Shobhana Samarth in "Gharjavai" of Asha Pictures coming next Saturday to West End.

"Punarmilan" Carries On Its Success

Unique Popularity In Northern India

The headlines of the week may well go to the Bombay Talkies studio. Its current success all round, is not only unique; it is significant, and planned.

"Bandhan" has beaten virtually every other Indian film up-to-date, in popular reputation and at the box-office.

"Naya Sansar" is due; and it promises to be refreshingly different from the run of screen fare.

Between these two, there is "Punarmilan". It is this film that really demands attention; for it currently holds the field for Bombay Talkies.

Produced with probably less star value than any other Bombay Talkies picture so far, "Punarmilan" has enhanced the studio's reputation as a star-maker. Few recent developments in Indian filmdom can compare in their importance, to the emergence of Snehprabha as a brilliant star in "Punarmilan".

Composed of modest material, "Punarmilan" has yet proved worthy of the high reputation of Bombay Talkies. At the Majestic, in Bombay, the picture continues to be highly popular. So is it at the Paramount Talkies in Poona.

And now, Rai Bahadur Chuni Lall, General Manager of Bombay Talkies, brings the happy tiding of phenomenal success of "Punarmilan" in Northern India. It is a pleasure to meet the Rai Bahadur at any time; and specially so, when one of his pictures has proved a great success.

At Lahore and Delhi in the first two weeks, "Punarmilan" scored even better than Bombay Talkies' biggest success, "Bandhan". Now, it is steadily drawing good houses, composed of all classes.

That, according to the Rai Bahadur, is a noteworthy feature of the audience response to "Punarmilan". He found it praised in high social circles; also, he understood, the poorer classes, had relished it. He personally witnessed instances of the remarkable interest that "Punarmilan" has evoked among the student population of Delhi and Lahore.

This widespread enthusiasm for the picture is reflected at the theatres where it is running All classes of seats are equally crowded. That is so in every city where the film is released; Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh and Peshawar.

PARAGON'S 'VIRGINIA' READY FOR RELEASE

Hindustani Version Of French Film

For the past few months the news that Mr. K. M. Multani is producing a novel sort of picture has gained currency. Now the picture 'Virginia' is ready for release and has been booked for an early premiere in city.

One describes 'Virginia' as novel because it is not a picture produced in the usual sense of the term. It is a Hindustani version of a French picture. But at the same time it does no fall in the category of 'Azad-E-Vatan' and other films which were only dubbed with Hindustani dialogues.

Here picturegoers must differentiate a 'dubbed' picture from a 'Version' Picture like 'Virginia'. In the case of a 'dubbed' film only the sound track is changed while the original picture remains in tact. In the case of the 'Version' picture a few shots from the original picture are retained while the rest of the picture is completely remade entailing all the cost and the labour that goes into the production of new picture. Thus, though a Hindustani version of a French film most of the scenes of 'Virginia' were shot here with Indian artistes playing all the roles. Only the eye-filling spectacular long-shots were inserted from the original in the 'new' picture.

As an experiment which is said to have cost several thousands of rupees, 'Virginia' would be worth watching. It has a story set in the Roman period which abounds in thrills and romance.

Sadhona Bose On Stage

Dance Tour With Her Hindu Ballet

Sadhona Bose, the reputed danseuse of Bengal, who have carved out a niche all her own on the Indian Screen by her superb acting in Wadia Movietone's International film "Rajnartaki", has now completed plans for a Dance Tour of the country with her new Hindu Ballet.

She is expected to start the season with Bombay where her programme is booked for the Capitol Theatre to commence from the second week of March. Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Poona are some of the important stations which she expects to cover in the Bombay Presidency. In South India, Mrs. Bose hopes to visit Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, Bangalore Madura and Salem. She is also contemplating to present her art to art-lovers in Ceylon after her South Indian Tour.

Mr. Haren Ghosh, the well-known Impresario of India, after just finishing Uday Shanker's all India Tour, has taken up the organisation of this Tour of Sadhona Bose and her Hindu Ballet.

It is a new Sadhona that we shall see this time—Sadhona Bose more accomplished and polished, with her unique acquisition of Greater fame on the screen And her Hindu Ballet is also new. Fresh talents have been recruited from Bengal, North and South of India—and the 20 artistes that constitute the troupe including Sadhona Bose herself, are fully representative of the different schools of Indian Dancing.

Sadhona Bose, it will be remembered, herself composes and creates all the dances—and this time she has perfected some compositions befitting the modern trend. Special costumes and ornaments to stimulate the present taste, have been designed.

And it is Timir Baran's divine Dance Music, that will provide melody for the entire programme. He needs no introduction to lovers of music in India. With popular "folk Dance", and some dance dramas as the major attractions, the programme, this time, is full of promise to lovers of art and Dance.

Mahatma Meets Azad In Jail

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Transferred From Dehradun To Lucknow

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, March 1.

Mahatma Gandhi saw Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President and Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, in Naini Central Jail this morning for over an hour.

There appears to be no truth in the report published in some papers that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru transferred to Allahabad Jail or Allahabad to meet Gandhiji. Enquiries made at Anand Bhawan show he has not arrived either in Naini jail or at Anand Bhawan. It is believed he might have been transferred to some other jail from Dehradun. There was probably some proposal to transfer him to another jail from Dehradun.

HALF-HOUR INTERVIEW WITH AZAD

The Associated Press report states:—

Mahatma Gandhi walked part of the way from Anand Bhawan to the Naini Central Jail and reached there punctually at 8 a.m. He was accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai, Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, Mrs Krishna Hutheesingh and two of Mrs. Pandit's daughters. Mahatma Gandhi with Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh and Mrs. Pandit's daughters met Mrs. Pandit first. Later he met Maulana Azad for about half an hour.

NEHRU TRANSFERRED TO LUCKNOW JAIL

According to information received in Anand Bhawan, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. R. S. Pandit have been transferred from the Dehradun Jail to the District Jail, Lucknow.

A Lucknow report says that it is confirmed that both Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. R. S. Pandit have been transferred to the Lucknow District Jail.

NOT ARREST BUT ENUMERATION!

Why City Magistrate Called To See Mahatma

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, March 1.

Mr. D. P. Anthony, City Magistrate, created a minor sensation when he drove to Anand Bhawan this morning. Asked by the Press correspondents whether it was for an "arrest", Mr. Anthony said: "No I have come to enquire whether Gandhiji had been enumerated." As Gandhiji is a new arrival, the City Magistrate was on the look-out for him to book him for census. To-day being the last date for checking the new arrivals. Gandhiji, however, was at Naini Central Jail. Mr. Anthony said, "I wanted to have the pleasure of enumerating Gandhiji myself, so I came with all books."

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

Role Of Bankers In Rural Drive

Presiding at the Annual Meeting of the Sydenham College Banking Association held on Friday, Mr. Manilal Nanavati, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, referred to the need of trained bankers in India.

"In India", he said "the Indigenous Banker or the Shroff has always maintained the highest position of respectability both at the court and in the society. Indian Bankers have played a prominent part in the history of the country and the same can be said even to-day. However, the Indian Banker has not occupied that position of eminence in the modern Banking profession but in course of time he is bound to reach the same status."

There is another vast and undeveloped field of banking connected with agriculture (with Provincial, Central, District and Union Co-operative Banks, Land Mortgage Banks and the services connected with the co-operative movement). In spite of the failure of the co-operative structure in some of the Indian provinces, it is to be regretted that these banks have not realized the importance of a properly trained personnel. Mere knowledge of co-operative rules and regulations is not enough. I trust the men in charge of these activities would realise this defect in their administration and would soon repair it. When this happens the scope for employment for men coming out of these colleges is bound to correspondingly expand. The colleges also should give special courses in agricultural finance which is a subject of no less importance to commercial and industrial banking."

Mr. Dwarkanath Baghi of Peshawar, who was arrested under the Defence of India Act, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Photo shows him in handcuffs.

THREE CITY SATYAGRAHIS TAKEN TO NASIK

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three Congressmen who head the list of about 40 Satyagrahis selected by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the month of March were arrested in the early hours of this morning. They are Mr. Chinubhai G. Shah, Mr. Fakirchand M. Shah, and Mr. Rambhau Kanoji Patil. They were taken to Nasik by train for detention

The next contingent will be composed of Mr. Achut Nagesh Shenoi, Treasurer of the "G" Ward Congress Committee, and Mr. Wasudev Daji Warang, member of the "F" Ward Congress Committee. They propose to send intimation to the Commissioner of Police on Monday of their intention to offer Satyagraha on Tuesday.

In the Bombay Suburban District Smt. Sonaben Rao and Smt. Gulabbai Vengurlekar propose to offer Satyagraha on Monday

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SYDNEY.—An average of a hundred recruits daily was accepted last week for the Royal Australian Air Force. Altogether a hundred and sixty thousand men have applied to join the R.A.F. during the past fifty-eight weeks.

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Peasants' Paradise!

"Two Acres, One Cow And Dozen Fruit Trees" Scheme For Sind

KARACHI, Feb. 28.

Two acres of land, a dozen fruit trees and one cow should be the minimum provision for every peasant in the Province according to the Hon'ble Sheikh Abdul Majid The Minister added that the Government should launch a five year or ten-year programme with the above object. In his opinion, in addition to improving the economic condition of the masses, the above measure would minimise the incidence of crime in the Province. The Minister also pleaded for insistence on compulsory handicraft for two or three hours daily for villagers. The Government should simultaneously provide free pasture, hospital and a park for every village.

It is understood that he is sounding his colleagues on the subject.—A. P.

NON-SINDHI LANGUAGES IN SIND

R. K. Sidhwa's Petition To Government

KARACHI, Feb. 28.

A strong representation to the Government of Sind for an early decision on the question of recognition of the Gujarati. Marathi and Urdu languages in primary schools has been made in the Sind Assembly through a petition by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa. The petition recalls the Government circular withdrawing recognition of these languages from 1942-43 and insisting that non-Sindhi teachers should acquire an adequate knowledge of Sindhi by first April, 1942 to each children in Sindhi.

The petition points out that in Karachi alone a lakh of people speak Gujarati, nearly 30,000 Marathi and over 60,000 people have Urdu as their mother tongue. Nearly half the total number of children receiving primary education in Municipal and aided schools are thus directly affected by the circular. It is the right of the citizens concerned to have Government schools in which their children can be taught in their own mother tongue, concludes Mr. Sidhwa.

The Education Minister Sheikh Abdul Majid informed the House that the Government were reconsidering the question.—A. P.

WITHDRAWALS FROM THE INDUS

Independent Commission To Settle Sind-Punjab Dispute

KARACHI, Feb. 28.

"Sind and the Punjab are parties to the dispute and, therefore, neither of them can become members of the Commission to settle the question of withdrawals from the Indus. The members of the Commission which will commence functioning during the month of June this year will be independent and will be appointed by the Central Government", said Khan Bahadur Khuro, Minister, P.W.D., replying to a short notice question in the Sind Assembly. He added that Mr. Hawes who has been appointed as special engineer to represent the case of Sind will also receive legal assistance.

Asked whether the Sind Government had undertaken any investigations with regard to the proposed weir, the Minister replied that the Government collected preparatory data regarding the land to be commanded by the proposed weir and rough estimates of the probable expenditure on the construction of weir were under preparation.

To another question relating to the dismantling of the Hyderabad-Badin railway line by the Central authorities the Minister asserted that the Sind Government had taken their stand on the point that they were not prepared to agree to the dismantling of the line.—A. P.

India's Industrial Problems

Important Resolutions Passed By Manufacturers' Conference

Five resolutions dealing with the problem of financing small and medium scale industries, difficulties in securing essential raw materials, tariff policy, problems relating to transport, and competition from foreign industries established in India, were passed, by the All-India Manufacturers' Conference, at its afternoon session on Saturday.

Sir M. Visveswaraya presided:

FINANCING SMALL INDUSTRIES

Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee moved the following resolution:—

This Conference draws the attention of the Government of India to the absence of adequate facilities for the financing of Small and Medium Scale Industries. The Scheduled Banks are also not anxious to provide long-term finance in view of the restricted scope of rediscounting facilities under the Reserve Bank of India Act. This Conference therefore urges that:

(a) Industrial Banks be established in important industrial centres throughout the country wherever possible.

(b) Co-operative Credit Societies, Indigenous Bankers and other Agencies be enabled to provide finance for these industries on reasonable terms.

(c) Sufficient funds be placed at the disposal of the Departments of Industries, to grant loans to these industries on liberal terms.

(d) The Scheduled Banks be encouraged to grant loan-facilities for the financing of Small and Medium Scale Industries by permitting the Reserve Bank of India to re-discount such loans on favourable terms.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Pranlal D. Nanjee said:

"The Resolution I have just moved urges upon the Government of India to arrange to supply the needed facilities for finance and mentions a few ways as to how this could be done. As one connected with Banking, it appears to me that small and medium scale industries would be able to get loans more favourably and readily from the Banks if the Banks were sure that in case of need they could get such loans re-discounted at the Reserve Bank of India without difficulty. As is well-known, the Reserve Bank of India is always anxious to give loans to the Scheduled Banks on Government Securities on most favourable terms. The result has been that these Banks are eager to lend on and invest in Government Securities. This has helped not a little in maintaining the high prices for Government Securities which has enabled the Government to borrow at very favourable rates from the public. Similarly, if the Government would see that the Reserve Bank of India offered rediscounting facilities on favourable terms to the Banks for loans made by them to small and medium scale industrial enterprises, it would, I am sure, encourage the Banks to come forward to lend to the small and medium scale Industries.

Mr. A. R. Bhat in seconding the resolution said that if Government did not give effective protection and financial help to small and medium scale industries, the rapid industrialisation of the country would be impossible.

After being supported by Mr. A. R. Bhat, the resolution was passed unanimously.

IMPORTING SUPPLIES

Mr. Ramdeoji A. Podar moved a resolution drawing the attention of the government to several hardships resulting from quota restrictions, import licenses, exchange controls etc., experienced by the industries in importing their essential industrial supplies from abroad and urged that every possible effort should be made to make the country self-sufficient in regard to availability of industrial raw and semi raw materials and ancillary materials such as machine tools, chemicals, special steels, Rayon, Alluminium foils, etc.

Mr. Podar urged that raw materials were the life-blood of the industry and there could be no industrial expansion unless facilities were provided for the obtaining of raw materials.

Mr. Choonilal Girdharlal, Sarabhai Dalal and several others spoke in support of the resolution which was passed unanimously.

TARIFF POLICY CRITICISED

Mr. Morarji J. Vaidya moved a resolution expressing the opinion that the present Tariff Policy of the Government of India has not proved to be sufficiently effective in fostering the development of Medium and Small Scale Industries in the country, and urging the adoption of a more vigorous policy designed to secure to Indian Industries effective protection against foreign competition.

The resolution further recommended that "with the aid of a small Committee of Representative Industrialists Government may be pleased to investigate into the difficulties and hardships experienced particularly by medium and small scale industries on account of the present unsuitable tariff policies and to make necessary modifications in the shortest possible time."

Mr. Vaidya condemned the Tariff policy of the government as "half-hearted, halting and untimely and made out a plea for the entire overhauling of the policy.

He also endorsed the suggestion recently made by Dr. John Mathai for the appointment of a permanent Tariff Commissioner charged with the duty of inquiring into and disposing of applications for protection from medium and small scale industries dealing with complaints of tariff-inequalities and to supervise the working of protected industries.

The resolution was passed after being seconded and supported by Mr. G. V. Puranik and Mr Sarabha' Pratapral.

RAILWAY TARIFFS

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarjee moved the following resolution.

"This Conference is of the opinion that the existing system of railway tariffs appears to have been so devised as to assist the distribution of foreign goods to the detriment of the indigenous manufactures.

"This Conference, therefore emphasizes the urgent need of early revision and re-classification of the present unsatisfactory railway tariffs with the special object of lowering them in order to assist the free movement within the country of industrial materials and indigenous manufactures."

Mr. G. G. Morarji in moving the resolution said that Rs. 800 crores had been sunk on the Railways in India. The government regarded them as a special asset. But the strategic lines took away the Lion's share of the Railway budget and very little is left for passenger and goods traffic. The Tariff was absolutely unscientific and was designed with a view to facilitate imports rather than free movement of goods inside the country.

The resolution which was seconded by D. C. Modi was passed unanimously.

Dr. L. C. Jariwala moved a resolution viewing with grave concern the rapid and alarming inroads made by foreign interests into the sphere of the country's industrial life and called upon the Government to appoint a Committee to inquire into the effects of the influx of foreign capital, to check undesirable activities of existing foreign concerns and prevent the establishment of new ones, by introducing a system of registration and license and to allow Provincial Governments and Local Bodies to discriminate in favour of indigenous Indian interests.

The resolution was adopted after a long debate over an amendment seeking a thorough exclusion of non-Indian capital, moved by Mr. C. A. Buch.

The Conference adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

(Sir Visveswaraya's presidential address on page 25).

MAINTENANCE OF PAUPER LUNATIC

Interesting Point Of Law

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, Feb. 28.

An interesting point of law under the Cantonments Act was decided by the District Judge, Poona. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate applied to the District Judge under Sec. 88 of the Lunacy Act to recover from the Poona Cantonment Board arrears of maintenance in respect of a pauper lunatic. The point which the Court had to decide was whether the Board was liable to pay the costs of maintenance under the Cantonments Act. It was argued on behalf of the Board by its Counsel, Mr. Chaubal that there is no provision under the Act which required the Board to make payments out of its property and funds as was the case under other municipal acts. The liability arose only if the Central Government directed it to pay. The District Judge held that as no direction was issued by the Central Government, the Court could not compel the Board. The only remedy open to the Provincial Government was to remove the Central Government in the matter.

Rao Saheb Gupte, the Government Pleader, appeared on behalf of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate while the Board was represented by Mr. K. S. Chaubal.

S. India Commerce Chamber Member Arrested

GUNTUR, Feb. 28

Mr. Maddi Sudarsanam member, Southern India Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Akkeswara Rao, both Municipal Councillors, were arrested on the charge of offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans.

They were sentenced each to two months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 500, in default further one month R.I.

Both were placed in "A" Class.—A. P.

Questions In Upper House

26 Legislators Arrested In Connection With C. D.

India's Trade With Central Asia; Why Indians Are Not Taken In R. A. F.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25

In the Council of State this morning Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai replying to Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh made an important statement on the condition of Indians in Kashgar. He said:

"Since the latter half of 1937 British Indian subjects and Indian trade in Sinkiang have been subjected to boycott. From time to time the local people have been prevented from having any dealings with British Indian subjects who have on occasion found difficulty in obtaining the bare necessities of life. Their movements have been restricted and facilities for travel throughout the province have been withheld. In order to represent the disabilities under which British Indian subjects in Sinkiang were labouring, and with a view to securing better treatment for them is possible, permission was obtained for His Majesty's Consul-General, Kashgar, to visit Urmchi in summer of 1939. There he was received by the head of the Sinkiang provincial Government and for a time conditions improved.

Early in 1940, however, the situation again deteriorated and there have been several instances of Indians being deported on vague charges.

Strong representations have been made and continue to be made not only to the local authorities but also to the Chinese Central Government. So far, I regret to say, there has been little result.

A number of British Indians have left Sinkiang during the last two years and there are now only comparatively few in Kashgar. I am unable to say exactly how many, but information has been called for from His Majesty's Consul-General."

TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA

Replying to a question regarding trade between India and Central Asia, Sir Girja Shankar said:—

The Leh "Treaty" road was closed by the Chinese provincial authorities in February, 1938, without warning and consequently goods consigned to Sinkiang which were then in Leh could not be exploited to Central Asia. To remove the resultant hardship and loss to traders they were allowed to re-export their goods to Afghanistan in bond up to the end of December, 1940. Traders took full advantage of this concession, though a few of them preferred to dispose of their goods either in Kashmir State territory or in British India. The few traders who still have small consignments in Leh propose to dispose of them locally or to retain a certain quantity for re-export to Central Asia if and when the Treaty road reopens.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT ORDERS

Mr. Williams, Secretary, Defence Co-ordination Department, informed the Council that the total value of the orders placed by the Supply Department from September, 1, 1939 to January, 15, 1941 amounted to Rs. 81 crores approximately. He regretted that the information relating to the value of the orders placed with European and Indian firms separately was not readily available.

26 LEGISLATORS IN JAIL

The Home Secretary, Mr. Conran-Smith, replying to Mr. P. N. Sapru laid a statement on the table, showing that 25 members of the Central Legislative Assembly and 1 member of the Council of State had been imprisoned or detained under the Defence of India Rules.

Replying to another question, Mr. Conran-Smith said that Sir Arthur Parsons was deputed to visit the various provincial and other important centres on benalf of the Government of India. His duties were to give information about and to receive criticism of war measures of the Government in a way which would enable both him and his audience to speak informally and freely. Sir Arthur had met both officials and non-officials in the course of his tours. The Home Secretary added that Sir Arthur was on leave at the time, that he remained on leave and that his mission cost Government nothing except the expenses of his travelling and the pay of a stenographer and two peons.

THAT FILM EXPERT!

Mr. Conran-Smith, replying to another question said that Mr. Shaw had been appointed under the Director-General of Information as officer on special duty in connection with film production for one year from October 22, 1940 on a salary of £1,000 per annum which was met by a contribution from His Majesty's Government plus an allowance of Rs. 700 per month while employed in India.

BEVIN BOYS

The Labour Secretary, Mr. Prior, told the Council that the quotas allotted to the various provinces for each of the first two batches of trainers under Bevin training scheme was nine each from Madras, Bengal, Assam and Bombay. Eight from the United Provinces, six from the Punjab, N.W.F.P. and Sind, five from Bihar and Orissa and four from the Central Provinces and Berar.

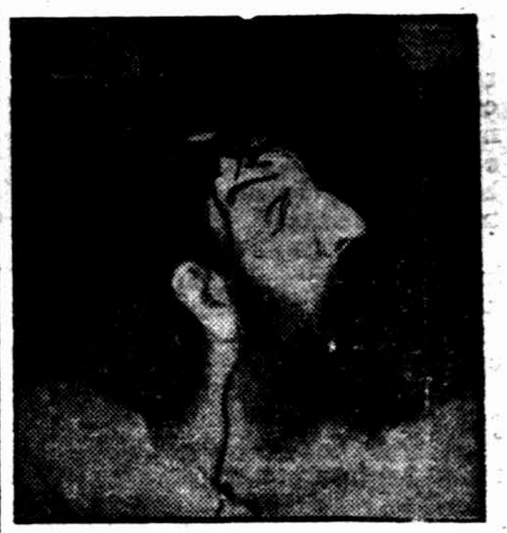
INDIANS IN R.A.F.

Mr. Williams replying on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief told the Council that Indians were not eligible for appointment to the Royal Air Force because it was more appropriate for Indians in India to enter the Indian Air Force, just as they enter the Indian Army and not the British service.

Replying to another question of Mr. Sapru, Mr. Williams said that the preliminary selection for emergency commissions was held at headquarters of military districts and brigade areas. The total number of candidates so selected for emergency commission up to the present was 2,610. The figures for Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans who were selected by the first two central interview boards and who had subsequently received emergency commission in th Indian army were not available but four Anglo-Indians were selected in July 1940 and have received commissions. None of those selected by subsequent boards, who are 71 in number had so far been commissioned. No Anglo-Indian or Domiciled European had received a commission in the Indian Air Force.—A. P.

"CULTURE," by Mr. A. P. D'Cruz, the exhibition of whose paintings is on at the Brabourne Stadium in the Cruzo Studio.

Shri C. B. Kora was arrested for offering Satyagraha at Khar on the 22nd ult. and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.



"Father, forgive them for they, know not what they do" The original oil painting by Dr. Trivikraman, grandson of the celebrated Indian Artist, the late Raja Ravi Varma, will be on view for one day only, to-day, at the Art Society of India's sixth Free Fortnightly Exhibition, at the Society's Hall near Sandhurst Bridge, between the hours of 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. along with many other pictures by the City's eminent as well as young artists.

Another Blow To Indians In South Africa

Bhawani Dayal On Agents-General And High Commissioner Of India Govt.

Swami Bhawani Dayal writes from Durban:—

The New Year has given another tragic blow to the Indian cause in South Africa. How many of us have pondered over the significance of the fact that abolition of the Agent-Generalship in its essence virtually amounts to the diplomatic termination of the Capetown Agreement? We have been entirely ignored in the matter though we hailed the Capetown Agreement as our 'Magna Carta', and a decision was reached between the British bureaucracy of India and the Union of South Africa to create a new office of an Indian High Commissioner, who will, however, act as "the spokesman of the Government of India only and not of the Indian community in the Union".

The post of Agent-Generalship was created to watch and protect Indian interests in the Union and to create European public opinion in favour of the Capetown Agreement. There was a clear understanding that national leaders should be appointed to vindicate true Indian feelings before the people and the Union Government and not the Government servants of India.

In giving his blessing to the Capetown Agreement, Mahatma Gandhi declared, that the ultimate value of the most of the provisions contained in the agreement depends on the character, ability and standing of the Agent-General. This high ideal was followed till the appointment of the present Agent-General, who has done every thing in his power to please his masters at Delhi and London instead of faithfully serving the Indian cause in the Union.

The First Agent-General, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri had been remarkably successful in creating favourable atmosphere in South Africa concerning the Indian community. It cannot be denied that Sir Kurma Venkat Reddi Naidu was vigilant in defending earnestly the Indian rights in the Union. Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh was a doughtly champion of our case. Syed Sir Raza Ali was 'the man' who changed the designation from "an Agent for the Government of India" to the "Agent-General for India", thus giving the significance of national character to his office. His bold stand for the restoration of franchise to the Indians will ever remain fresh in the annals of South Africa.

The fearless utterances of the public-spirited Agent-Generals were embarrassing to the Government here and in India, and, therefore, a civil servant in the person of Shri (now Sir) Rama Rau was appointed on the plea that there are no Indians leaders willing to accept the Agent-Generalship on account of the racial discrimination in South Africa. Certainly there are many members in the Delhi Parliament, who would gladly bear the responsibility, but they would adopt their own course of action instead of acting as a gramophone for the bureaucracy. I am fully aware that Government dare not select them unless placing itself in an embarrassing position.

It is no more a secret that Sir Rama Rau has failed entirely to discharge his duties as an Agent-General. As an Agent-General he has created a cleavage in the Indians of Natal and successfully persuaded a section to give as assurance to the Union Government voluntary accepting the principle of segregation. Now he has taken a new office of High Commissioner which has sealed his mouth for ever.

It is perfectly clear that this kind of thing cannot be accepted by India.

But what can she do in the present circumstances, when she is deprived even of the freedom of speech and the press? In reality to-day the India of Gandhi and Nehru, of Azad and Rajendra Babu of Khan and Patel, of Asaf Ali and Sarojini Naidu is behind the prison-bars. But the day will come, sooner or later, when India will attain her freedom, and will be able to guide and protect her children abroad.

Hockey Championship

XAVIERIANS BEAT KIRKEE ORDNANCE

A very early goal the only one scored in the match took St. Xavier's on Saturday into the semi-final round of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship where they meet the G.I.P. Railway, the 1940 champions. The losers were the Kirkee Ordnance. No one thought the visiting side, who bettered the B.B. & C.I. Railway "A", would go down to the Collegians. It must, however, be admitted that the Ordnance were an unfit side, a number of their players came on limping on Saturday, the result of a hot match at Kirkee, we hear.

However, the College gave a gallant display and had a good team beaten through fine and untiring hockey. No one grudged them their victory.

EARLY GOAL

Saldanha the Collegians' centre forward, had the distinction of giving his side a lead in the fourth minute of play after the start. Unfortunately for the Collegians, the same player should have increased the lead a couple of minutes later, but for a clever interception made by the Kirkee left back, this frustrated a good scoring opportunity.

Even exchanges followed and inspite of the Collegians enjoying a territorial advantage, they entered on the interval with the lead of this one goal.

On resumption Kirkee went all out and should have scored at least once, but, the Collegians defence held out with credit.

In the concluding stages of the match, Kirkee went again raided vigorously but time and again were beaten back and when time was called, the Collegians left the field deserving winners by the only goal scored in the match.

The teams were:—

ST. XAVIER'S: Fritz, Rodricks and Perreira, Saldanha, Rowland and E. D'Souza; A. D'Souza, Eustace Saldanha, Menedes and A. D'Souza.

KIRKEE ORDNANCE: O'Brien, Balkett and Shanker; Hira Singh, Fitzpatrick and Nayyar, Kekobad, Pillay, Tomlinson, Lissenberg and Hussain.

All-India Beaten

CALCUTTA, March 1

In the Exhibition Hockey Match between All-India XI and Bengal in aid of the war funds, Bengal won by two goals to one.—A. P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE ANNUAL SPORTS

The annual athletic sports of Davar's College of Commerce were held on Saturday on the Cooperage Football Ground before a large gathering of spectators. The day's card provided 16 events, which were keenly contested and close finishes were witnessed.

A. D'Cruz secured the highest number of points in championship events annexing the Cambata Championship Challenge Cup for the year. B. H. Reporter was next best and won the late Mr. Dinshaw D. Nasikwalla Championship Challenge Cup.

In 440-Yards Championship event Mr. A. Judah broke the tape first winning Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Challenge Cup, while Mr. A. Mascarenhas beat his opponents easily in one-mile race securing Mrs. Sodawaterwalla Challenge Cup. In the 100-yards race Mr. B. H. Reporter and Mr. A. Judah were close rivals for first place, the former annexing the late Mr. Dinshaw Panthakee Challenge Cup reserved for the event.

These Challenge Cups and other prizes will be distributed at the College social gathering to be held on the 22nd March in Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall.

The results were as follows:—

100 Yards: 1. B. H. Reporter, 2. R. Judah, 3. A. D'Cruz, 4. Miss Williamson.

Shot Put: 1 H. S. Chimna, 2. N. S. Davar, 3. R. Richards Rego.

220 Yards: 1. B. H. Reporter, 2. A. D'Cruz, 3. A. Mascarenhas.

Long Jump: 1. A. D'Cruz, 2. B. H. Reporter, 3. R Kalyaniwala.

120 Hurdles: 1. H. M. Mehta, 2. C. P. L. Smith, 3. A. D'Cruz.

High Jump: 1. B. H. Reporter, 2. C. P. L. Smith, 3 H. M. Mehta.

440 Yards: 1. A. Judah, 2. A. D'Cruz, 3. B. H. Reporter.

1 Mile Cycle Race: 1. R. Kalyaniwala, 2. B. F. Nasikwala, 3. N. S. Davar.

440 Yards (Open for all Colleges): 1. J. Bodo (St. Xavier's College), 2. A. Judah (Davar's Col.), 3. M. Ramaswamy (Davar's Col.)

Throwing Cricket Ball: 1. Hardev Singh Chinna, 2. H. M. Mehta, 3. S. A. Mecklai.

880 Yards: 1. A. D'Cruz, 2. A. Mascarenhas, 3. A. Judah.

1 Mile Flat Running Race: 1 A Mascarenhas, 2. J. V. Joshi, 3. A. D'Cruz.

Chatty Breaking: 1. R. B. Gothaseth, 2. N. S. Davar.

Sack Race: 1. J. R. Thaker, 2. R. S. Davar, 3. V. S. Sakrani.

Ladies' Long Jump: 1. Miss E. T. Williamson, 2. Miss S. J. Daruwala

Steel Helmet Wins Byculla Club Cup

Governor's Cup For Fable: Punters Fare Badly Again

Outsiders predominating on the final day of the Big Meeting at Mahaluxmi, punters must have pulled up at the wrong end. Only three fairly well backed horses won and among the outsiders that scored, the victories of Nassar and Twine after their recent apparently none too genuine displays, were much commented upon.

The day's sport which was otherwise thrilling was however marred by a ugly accident. King Kong who was racing in the Punjab Plate, broke his leg near the third furlong post and he was destroyed on the spot. Faiz Mahomed, the jockey, had to be removed on a stretcher to the Ambulance Car.

EXCELLENT FINISHES.

The two Big events The Turf Club Cup and the Byculla Club Cup were both productive of exciting finishes. Hikmat Pasha, Faruq Pasha, and King of Diamonds were separated by a short head and neck in the Turf Club Cup. Faruq Pasha was the most fancied while almost all the other horses had hesitant backings at slightly longer odds. King of Diamonds, took a flying start and at a time was leading by streets and finished a good third behind Hikmat Pasha and Faruq Pasha. Seventh Heaven, shouldering gamely nearly ten stones ran a good race but was not in the money.

Steel Helmet, scored his second successive win for his new Patron by winning the Byculla Club Cup from Sea Battle and Gay Talkie, in a thrilling finish. Shrift, who did not strike me as quite healthy while in the parade, was fancied much too; but he pulled up lame. Coeus, ran a poor race, for the amount of backing he had.

The Governor's Cup was annexed by the Masked Jester filly, Fable, in an easy fashion, Zenith came with a rattling final burst but by then, Fable had the race well won.

A SHOCKING FAILURE.

Snapper's utter failure was a rude shock to the punters who plumped on it as the only good thing for the Town Plate, Difficult to be backed at evens, the price on the chestnut dwindled to 5 to 4 on. For a horse enjoying such solid backing, the chestnut gave a miserable performance. Trainer Talib's ward Nassar, whom nobody could take into any reasonable calculation based on recent form, sprung a surprise at long odds. Taj Al Farat another outsider went down by a short head. Faraj Allah and Majnun Anwah had a tough fight for the third place, in which the former just prevailed by a neck.

Fadhli Minshad, wound up the proceedings of the day by romping home in the concluding event. Backed with great confidence the grey won with a late effort from Young Tiger who was a winner up to the stands.

The daily double was easy picking, and paid Rs. 29|- while the treble paid Rs. 6,351|8 on one ticket.

THE MORLAND PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. W. C. Brodie's NIGHT REVELLER 7/4, Ramu Shinde 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's BALLINAHOWN 8/2, Lalloo 2
H. H. the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's DABBS 8/8, Y. S. Khan 3
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHITOR 7/7, Balla Bellai 4
Not run: Full Bloom 8/7.
Won by 1/2 length, 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 27 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 165 for win; Rs. 38, Rs. 16 and Rs. 24 for places.
Winner trained by Badruddin.

THE TOWN PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. K. B. Pole's NASSAR 7/12 (cd. 7/13) Brace 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's TAJ AL FARAT 8/8, Raffaele 2
Mr. S. S. Chenoy and Lt.-Col. M. S. Irani's FARAJ ALLAH 8/5 (cd. 8/6) Jones ...3
Mr. Sayid Aziz al A'araji's MARSHAL 8/0, Jadhav 4
All ran.
Won by short-head, 1 length, neck.
Time: 1 min. 52 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 94 for win; Rs. 36, Rs. 56 and Rs. 28 for places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's FABLE 9/2, Britt 1
Mrs. L. Brooker and Mrs. J. A. Grimshaw's ZENITH 8/9, Roberts 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's OLIVER 8/5, Meekings 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's POMPOM 8/12, Jones 4
Not run: Philderer 8/12.
Won by 3/4 length, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 2 mins. 7 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 28 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 21 and Rs. 28 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE TURF CLUB CUP—Distance 1 3/4 miles.

Mr. K. J. Mehta's HIKMAT PASHA 8/5, Roberts 1
Mr. F. A. Irani's FARUQ PASHA 8/7, Sibbritt 2
Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's KING OF DIAMONDS 7/11, Meekings ...3
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SEVENTH HEAVEN 9/13, Britt 4
All ran.
Won by short-head, neck, 3/4 length.
Time: 3 mins. 24 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 76 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 15 and Rs. 35 for places.
Winner trained by Syed Fatah.

THE PUNJAB PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

The Thakore Saheb of Lathi's TWINE 8/7, Evans 1
H. H. the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's ORANGE FLOWER 9/4, Sibbritt ..2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CAPTAIN BLOOD 9/2, Meekings ...3
Mr. Osman Chotani's LAKHPAT 8/4, Raffaele 4
Not run: Potato Jones 8/0, Bay Minette 7/4.
Won by 1 length, 4 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 27 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 115 for win; Rs. 25, Rs. 16 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE HUGHES MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

H. H. the Maharaja of Pariakimedi's GOOD FARE 8/5, Jones 1
Mr. H. Madath's PASSEPASSE II 9/1, Evans 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's ILLUMINATE 8/2, Jadhav 3
Sir David Ezra's PHAKOS 9/1, Carr 4
All ran.
Won by 3 lengths, 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths
Time: 1 min. 39 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 20 for win; Rs. 12 and Rs. 12 for places.
Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP—Distance 1 3/4 miles.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's STEEL HELMET 9/2, E. Britt 1
Mr. A. Svamvar's SEA BATTLE 8/0 (cd. 8/1), Maxwell 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's GAY TALKIE 8/4, Brace 3
Messrs. P. Norton Jones and E. Springfield's COEUS 8/7, Jones 4
All ran.
Won by short-head, short-head, 1 length.
Time: 3 mins. 1 sec.
Tote paid Rs. 41 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 30 and Rs. 23 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Ice's SOLMINT 8/7, Carr 1
The Maharaja of Pariakimedi's MILITARY 8/6, Sibbritt 2
Mr. V. Rosenthal's GREETINGS 8/10, Evans 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's TORCH ROYAL 8/10, Davison 4
Not run: Houdini 8/3.
Tote paid Rs. 137 for win; Rs. 32, Rs. 23 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by J. Thompson.

THE TOWN PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. G. G. Lala's FADHLI MINSHAD 8/12, Roberts 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's YOUNG TIGER 9/4, Britt 2
Mr. E. M. W. Jayasuria's JAWAHIR PASHA 7/11, Eude 3
Maharaja Kumar Udaysinhrao Gaekwar and Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda's JOHN WILKES 7/11, Jadhav 4
Not run: Wheel of Fortune 7/11.
Tote paid Rs. 21 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 21 and Rs. 30 for places.
Winner trained by Syed Fatah.

Calcutta Races

MOUNTAIN CRY PAYS RS. 345

Calcutta: March 1.

The following are results of Calcutta Summer Meeting, First Day, run to-day:—

THE BRIDGE HURDLE PLATE—Distance 1 3/4 miles.

WIDDEN HILL 11/7, Baker 1
FASCINATED 10/1, Dummett 2
STAR OF LOVE 9/11, Scarlett 3
GOLDEN FOLD 10/6, Sharp 4
Not run: Omar Khayyam.
Tote paid Rs. 83/8 for win; Rs. 20/8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 19/8 for places.
Favourite: Fascinated.

THE MARCH PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

MOUNTAIN CRY 8/6, Higson 1
CURIALISTIC 8/4, Treffone 2
THE CLUB 9/4, Marrs 3
THORNBURY 8/7, Stead 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 345 for win; Rs. 126/8, Rs. 49 and Rs. 42 for places.
Favourites: Greek Error and Citron Bay.

THE MARCH PLATE (Div. III)—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

SUNNY MEAD 8/0, Baker 1
LAHORE 9/4, Stead 2
SUNNY KENT 8/4, Morley 3
PRINCE HAZRAT 8/12, Foy 4
Not run: Bibi.
Tote paid Rs. 144/8 for win; Rs. 42/8, Rs. 24/8 and Rs. 32 for places.
Favourite: Raiding Light.

THE BENGAL PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

PRESIDENT'S PUTTER 9/2, Sharp 1
LITTLE ABBOT 9/4, Ayres 2
FIRST THYME 8/1, Adley 3
PORT ROYAL 8/0, Treffone 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 60 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 30 for places.
Favourite: Little Abbot.

THE STRAND PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.

ON APPRO 8/13, Marrs 1
TOM COBLEY 8/0, Morley 2
PROMENADE 8/7, Ermer 3
CASTLEBARN 8/3, Lott 4
Not run: Metat.
Tote paid Rs. 66/8, for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 14 for places.
Favourite: Promenade.

THE STRAND PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.

BUZBURY 9/0, Peacock 1
TEMPERANCE 8/1, Ayres 2
AUTOLAND 8/7, Morley 3
LOVELOCK 8/13, Treffone 4
Not run: Free Telegrams and Rare Gem.
Tote paid Rs. 60 for win; Rs. 19/8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 17 for places.
Favourite: Royal Air Force.

THE STRAND PLATE (Div. III)—Distance 1 mile.

BLACK CURRANT 8/3, Stead 1
SILVERETTE 8/7, Morley 2
SAN REMO 9/0, Brown 3
LAFFORD 8/0, Sharp 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 124 for win; Rs. 39/8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 62 for places.
Treble Tote—one ticket—paid Rs. 32,562.
Double Tote—30 tickets—paid Rs. 635/8 each
Favourite: Silverette and Bonnie Prince Charlie.

THE MARCH PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

ENGLISH WEATHER 7/7, Harris 1
GAY LAD 8/0, Stead 2
FLICKER MOUSE 9/4, Marrs 3
GALUMPH II 7/4, Higson 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 110 for win; Rs. 30/8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 13 for places.
Favourite: Flicker Mouse.

Karachi Tennis

KARACHI: Feb. 28.

Blake and Fraser by defeating Laila and Vasant in straight sets this evening qualified to meet Sawhney and Shamshersingh in the Men's Doubles Finals to-morrow.

Following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES: Blake beat M. P. Dastur 6/0, 6/2.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-Finals): Blake and Fraser beat Laila and Vasant 6/3, 6/3.

Sawhney and Shamsher Singh beat Hannah and Westwood 6/3, 6/4.

MIXED DOUBLES: Sawhney and Miss Haji beat Vasant and Miss V. Minwalla 6/4, 6/5.

Hannah and Miss M. G. Dinshaw beat Premchand and Miss Thadani 6/1, 6/2.

LADIES DOUBLES: Mrs. Kandawalla and Miss Dubash beat Miss K. Minwalla and Miss V. Minwalla 6/1, 6/3.

Miss Haji and Miss M. Kavasji beat Mrs. Gentry and Miss M. G. Dinshaw 6/1, 6/1.—A. P.

SAWHNEY AND SHAMSERSINGH WIN DOUBLES TITLE

Sawhney and Shamsersingh won the doubles title of the North-Western India Tennis Tournament by defeating Blake and Fraser after a long and gruelling struggle.

Govt. Must Revise Industrial Policy

SIR M. VISVESVARAYYA'S CHARGE-SHEET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"A PLAN, LEADERSHIP AND AN ECONOMIC DRIVE ARE THE ESSENTIAL NEEDS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION TO-DAY, AND THESE ARE LACKING."

In these words Sir M. Visvesvarayya, summarised the position of Indian industry in the course of his presidential address, to the All-India Manufacturers' Conference held under the auspices of the Association of Indian Industries at the Sunderabai Hall to-day.

"Let us make no mistake," he said. "The future prosperity of our people, of their children and children's children is bound up with industrial development. Industries are indispensable for all essential modern needs, for quick transport, for rapid production of goods and services, for low cost of production, for safeguarding the defences of the country, for raising the standard of living, for civilized existence generally."

Delegates of 18 industrial and commercial organisations in India attended the Conference. The Associations represented are· The All-India Organisation of Industrial employers, New Delhi; The Federation of Baroda State Mills and industries, Baroda; Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore; the Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi; The Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras; The Andhra Chamber of Commerce, Madras; The Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Poona; the Karachi Indian Merchants Association, Karachi; the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, Calcutta; the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce, Bagalkot; the Poona Manufacturers' Association, Poona; the Poona Press Owners' Association; the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; the Bombay Type Foundry Owners' Association; the Indian Match Manufacturers' Association, Bombay; the Indian Cigarettes Manufacturers' Association, Bombay and the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Prominent among those present at the conference were Messrs. H. F. Knight, H. K. Kriplani, P. B. Advani, Fazl Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Pranlal Devkran Nanji, G. G. Morarji, C. B. Mehta, and others.

Messages wishing the conference success were received from the Governor of Bombay, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar Commerce Member to the Government of India, Sir Sriram, President of the Federation of Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. A. Madan, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Manilal Nanavaty, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Sir Homi Mody and others.

NO INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah in the course of his welcome speech at the All-India Manufacturers Conference which opened to-day at Sunderabai Hall, Indian Women's University, said:—

It is now almost a year and a half since the war started. If one were to closely examine the developments in the industrial sphere during this period, the conclusion is irresistible that we are not making the best use of the opportunity by developing industries within the country.

Except in regard to the increased manufacture of munitions and other war materials under Government aegis and in regard to the spurt in production which some of our established industries have received, due to war orders,

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, President of the All-India Manufacturers' Conference which met in the City on Saturday.

I should say that there has not been much of an industrial progress during the period I am not ignoring the fact that some of our small industries have been able to market in larger quantities their products of daily necessities as the competition from the corresponding imported products has been made less unequal, due to the war factors. All this, however, does not mean that the fundamental objective of making a rapid stride in the pace of Indian industrialisation is being attended to with that vigour, enthusiasm and persistence which the occasion demands.

Referring to key and defence industries, I am constrained to say that precious little has been done in that direction except to the limited departmental effort that is being carried on in the munitions factories of Government and the railway workshops which are temporarily working for war requirements. The question of developing engineering industries, heavy chemicals, manufacture of dyes, etc., which are vital factors in any attempt at accelerating the process of industrialisation, is still being toyed with.

In a country of vast distances like India, mechanical transport is of paramount importance both in an emergency and even during periods of peace. Even so, the question of facilities for the manufacture of transport vehicles and aeroplanes is still a subject matter of correspondence and negotiations between industrialists who are evincing an interest in developing the necessary industries on the one hand and Government on the other.

It is true that recently the Hon'ble the Commerce Member of the Government of India was at pains to assure the Indian industrialists and Indian public that industries stimulated during the period of the war would not be left high and dry after the emergency was over and that the State would be prepared to give such assistance to those industries as they might find it necessary at a future date.

While this reassurance is opportune, I venture to point out that such a promise of assistance by itself is not sufficient at this juncture, Government must come forward with an active programme of industrialisation; they must themselves sponsor schemes, harness the resources available in the country and organise an industrial push. Government should also be willing to assist the financing of industries by promise of certain guarantees in the matter of capital requirements.

In short, it should be the anxiety of the authorities to create the necessary atmosphere and to bring about the necessary conditions which would engender in the minds of the Indian capitalists a greater measure of confidence regarding the future of industrial efforts in this country in so far as State policy towards such efforts is concerned.

When we are all thinking in terms of the war and the war period as an opportunity and an occasion for stimulating industrial efforts in the country, it is very much distressing to find that the Government of Bombay is pleading war as a cause or an excuse for their policy of inaction in the matter of the recommendations made by the Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee presided over by our eminent fellow-citizen, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

VISVESVARAYYA'S SPEECH.

A rough estimate of income from industries in India is about Rs. 12 per head of the population. The corresponding estimate in the United Kingdom is Rs. 412 and in the United States of America, Rs 721 per head.

In a world which is industrialising everywhere, this picture of the extremely low comparative position of the productive capacity of the Indian population should come as a staggering reminder that in the economic organisation of the country one great source of income is practically shut out.

And yet in a cablegram which appeared in the Bombay papers only five days ago the Secretary of State for India is stated to have said "that India was now one of the greatest industrial countries of the world." This may be true in the aggregate on account of the size of the country but considered on a 'per capita' basis, the industrial production is as I have just shown by figures, miserably low.

Viewing the facts in the light of the figures I have just given, you will agree that the Secretary of State's statement, is to say the least, an exaggeration. The value of the products of industries in

Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Conference.

Canada which has only 3 per cent. of India's population is higher than that in India.

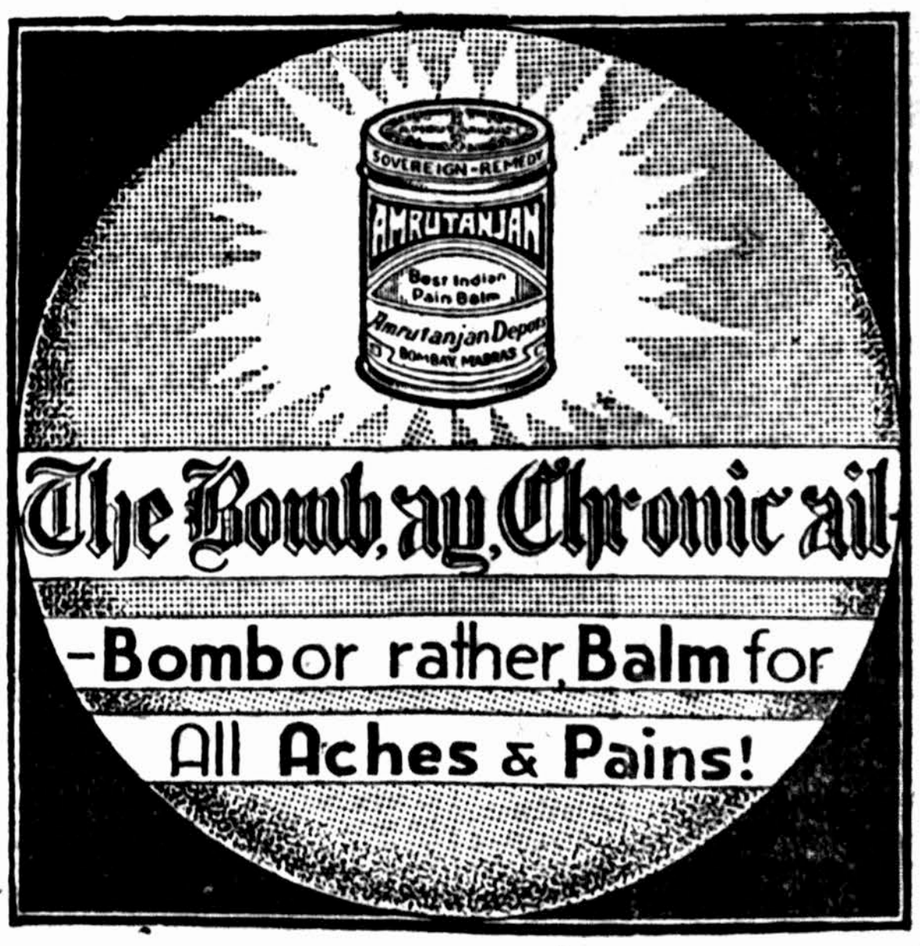
The 'per capita' income in India is roughly taken at Rs. 58 from agriculture and Rs. 12 from industries or a total of Rs. 70. The corresponding figures for the United Kingdom are approximately Rs. 68 from agriculture and Rs. 463 from industries or a total of Rs. 531 from both. Those for the world's most prosperous country, namely, the United States of America, are Rs. 219 from agriculture and Rs. 830 from industries or a total of Rs. 1,049 from both. These figures will be changing, specially as a result of the War, and are of course very approximate.

The capital invested in organised industrial concerns in the United States of America is about Rs. 1,800 'per capita', in the United Kingdom it is Rs. 1,600 and the corresponding amount in India is barely Rs. 25.

The public in India do not readily risk money and take to new industries because of lack of assurance from Government that the ventures would be safe against foreign competition, and because the tariff policies are not regulated in conformity with the wishes of the tax-payers.

There are also wrong traditions and faults among the people. This is attributable to the absence of mass education—only about 10 per cent. of the population being literate—and lack of encouragement of nation-building activities. Also the principle that there should be equality of opportunity for every citizen as in a demo-

(Continued on Page 28)



League's Aim Is To Implement Lahore Resolution

Its Flag Raises Muslims' Prestige In Whole World, Says Jinnah

LAHORE March 1

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, arrived here this morning to preside over the Special Pakistan session of the Punjab Muslim Students' Federation. He was accorded a rousing reception at the railway station, among those present being Mian Abdul Hayee, Education Minister, Nawab Sir Shahnawaz Khan, President of the Punjab Muslim League, Malik Barkat Ali, M.L.A., Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ghulam Mohiuddin and Muslim students of local schools and colleges.

All arrangements broke down before the enthusiasm of the huge crowd that had besieged the exit gate and invaded the platform to receive him. When the train arrived it was not stopped at the platform where it was due, but steamed on to the next platform. The great concourse followed and surged up to that platform and the overhead bridge. It was however after 90 minutes that Mr. Jinnah was able to get out of the station and drive to the Islamia College where he performed the flag-hoisting ceremony.

Among others who have arrived to attend the conference are: Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, and Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman, and a large number of delegates from Delhi and Aligarh.

LEAGUE PLATFORM AND PROGRAMME

Hoisting the Muslim League Flag, Mr. Jinnah said that the League had presented a programme and platform where all Muslims could meet. The object of the League now was to implement the Lahore resolution and no power could stand in the way of that resolution being enforced.

Explaining the importance of the League Flag Mr. Jinnah said that it had raised the prestige of Muslims not only in India but in the whole world and it was to the credit of this Flag that Mr. Amery had to admit that nine crores of Mussalmans could not be ignored. It was due to this flag, he added that America had now become interested in the politics of India and wanted to know what the Muslims of India wanted.—A. P.

LEAGUE DEPUTATION IN PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 28.

The Muslim League Deputation to the Frontier Province in connection with Pakistan propaganda arrived here this afternoon. The deputation consists of four members, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, President of the All-India States Muslim League, Qazi Mohammad Isa, Maulana Abul Hamid, Badayuni, and Maulana Akramali Malihabadi.—United Press.

Punjab Muslim Students Endorse Lahore Resolution

Jinnah Reserves His Views For To-day's Special Pakistan Session

LAHORE, March 1.

The special Pakistan session of the Punjab Muslim Students' Federation opened to-night, in a spacious pandal specially built in the grounds of the Islamia College. Mr. M. A. Jinnah received tremendous ovation on arrival at the pandal, shouts of "Quaid-i-Azam Zindabad", "Muslim League Zindabad" and "Pakistan Zindabad" rent the pandal.

Among those present on the dais were; Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Miss Jinnah, Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdot, Sir Abdul Qadir and Malik Barkat Ali, M.L.A.

After Mr. Abdul Hameed, a student of the Islamia college, had read his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. Jinnah announced that after very careful consideration he had decided that the best course for the Conference would be to consider first of all the resolution relating to Pakistan which had been discussed by the Subjects Committee in the afternoon, and which in his judgment was the most important resolution, without his speaking and in any way trying to influence their judgment or mould their views he wanted the independent and impartial verdict of the Students' Federation on the subject. He, however, reserved his own views on the political situation till to-morrow.

MARCH ON

Mr. Jinnah thanked the Punjab Muslim Students' Federation for having conferred on him the honour to preside over their deliberations. He said that he saw in their invitation the dawn of a new chapter in the Punjab and it was a coincidence that their Conference happened to begin the very month in which the Lahore Resolution (popularly known as the Pakistan Resolution) was passed. They were holding their conference on the first of March and Mr. Jinnah invited them to "march on."

Dealing with the question whether students should take part in active politics, Mr. Jinnah said that in the highest educational institutions in England, namely, Oxford and Cambridge, the foremost leaders of political life of that country, went to the unions of students and participated in their discussions and debates, but they found that students should be left to themselves to come to their own decision. Mr. Jinnah saw no reason why students should not express their own opinion. That did not mean that they took active part in politics, but they must keep themselves abreast of every question not only affecting India, but the whole world.

He congratulated them on concentrating their attention on the very vital issue confronting the country, namely, the Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League.

ENDORSING LAHORE RESOLUTION

Mr. Jinnah reserved his own views, and called upon one of the students to move the resolution passed by the Subjects Committee endorsing the Pakistan resolution of the Lahore session of the Muslim League, and declaring their firm determination to do everything that lay in their power for the achievement of the goal of Muslim India.

The Resolution was unanimously carried after a number of students including Mirza, Abdul Hamid, President of the Punjab Muslim Students' Federation and Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mr. Nauman, President of the All-India Muslim Students' Federation spoke in its support.

The Session adjourned at 11-30 p. m. to meet again at 10 a. m. to-morrow when Mr. Jinnah will address the conference.—A. P.

GERMAN ACTION AGAINST GREECE

What Will Turkey Do?

LONDON: Feb. 22.

The "Daily Telegraph" Diplomatic correspondent writes:—

Little doubt is felt in London that Hitler's next move will be to call on Greece to conclude an armistice with Italy. He will threaten an instant advance by German panzer divisions on strategic ports in Thrace and Macedonia should the Greeks refuse.

Greece, already fully engaged in Albania, would hardly be in a position to resist a thrust by a fresh German Army from the Northern flank unless substantially reinforced both in men and munitions. Britain, having disposed of the effective Italian armies in North Africa, would now be in a position to give Greece this additional aid by land, sea and air.

One may assume, however, that if Greece is to be enabled to face the north with reasonable prospects of success, she would be forthwith advised to halt her offensive in Albania and conserve her stocks of munitions for use against the new enemy. A large British Staff mission has been for some months in Athens and doubtless these considerations are now being thrashed out on the spot.

Seen in this light, the probable course of Turkish action is a matter of first class importance. At present we do not know how Turkey would interpret her alliances with Greece as a partner in the Balkan Entente and with Britain under the Treaty of October 1939, if German armies marched through Bulgaria to attack or intimidate the Greeks.

Hitler's aim is to persuade Turkey to stay neutral and remain the guardian of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles throughout the war. This is precisely the policy which Moscow would like Turkey to adopt, for Stalin is anxious to avoid giving Germany any pretext for an attempt to advance further east.

Indian Soldiers In Egypt To Broadcast

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

All-India Radio has made arrangements to broadcast a recorded programme of about 25 minutes' duration by Indian soldiers in Egypt from the Delhi Station. The programme consists of electrical recordings prepared by the Egyptian State Broadcasting Company and contains short talks in Hindustani giving an account of the fall of Sidi Barrani and eye-witness accounts by selected Indian soldiers in Egypt.

The programme will be broadcast from all the four transmitters of Delhi (wave-lengths 338.6 metres, 60.48 metres, 31.3 metres and 25.36 metres) on Sunday, March 2, from 6-15 to 6-40 p.m. (I. S. T.)

CALCUTTA.—Mr. Enayatullah, Manager of a firm in Canning Street, Calcutta, was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to one days' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 for attempting to trade with Germany.

FIRM INSTRUCTION TO DARLAN

Admiral Will Order Off Fleet If Necessary

LONDON: Feb. 10.

A correspondent of the "Daily Express" on the French Frontier, cabled on Feb. 7:—

Admiral Jean Darlan after a long conference with Laval left for Paris to-day and is due back in Vichy to-morrow. He is reported to have insisted that Marshal Petain shall "maintain all his prerogatives."

That is stated to be Petain's firm instruction.

For himself Admiral Darlan is credited with having insisted on control of the French Navy. He is believed to have told Laval that he is resolved to order the fleet to be scuttled rather than see it handed over to Germany with any of its bases.

Swiss reports say that Laval has given a solemn promise to Hitler that he will hand over the fleet to Germany as soon as he obtains control of the Vichy Government.

The choice of Admiral Darlan as the Marshal's Envoy, makes it extremely probable that Laval was ready to place the French Fleet at Hitler's disposal, though for what consideration, it was not clear

The Fleet is the Admiral's trump card and he will not give it up In this connection, it is significant that, a German broadcast from Paris on Saturday night, announced that Marshal Petain and the Admiral had fled to Africa, and that rioting and shooting had been reported from Vichy. Neither tale was true and the Nazis will, no doubt, find excuses,—imperfect transmission, incomplete record of what they said or meant to say, a subordinate's blunder and so forth—for having put about the story which they alleged had reached Switzerland from occupied France.

They have nevertheless revealed two things: their preoccupation with the situation in North Africa and their hostility to Marshal Petain and the Admiral.

RUMOUR MONGERING IN THE BALKANS

How Alarm Is Being Spread—And Why

LONDON: Feb. 15.

The "Times" Diplomatic Correspondent writes:—

There have been exaggerations in the reports of German infiltration into Bulgaria, notably in those from Belgrade which is a great centre of rumour.

Tales of the movement of tanks up the Danube, which is a mass of pack-ice at this season and of the concentration of 1,000 German aeroplanes in Bulgaria, which does not possess enough aerodromes and airfields for such a number, especially in winter, are no doubt, put about by Germany and by the conscious or unconscious agents of Germany to create general alarm and despondency. Their object is to alarm the Turks and Yugoslavs, especially the Yugoslavs, to try to dispose the Greeks to consider a separate peace with Italy and to strengthen the German grip on Bulgaria—in brief to prepare the ground for political domination or military aggression, whichever may best suit German policy.

At the same time the alarmist and untrustworthy nature of the rumours that the Germans put about can blind no one to the danger which their hold on Rumania and the military weakness of Bulgaria represent.

LARGER OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS

Display To Be Held At Bombay And Madras

Increases in the output of munition from Indian ordnance factories have been recorded in the production of several items of gun ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, new rifles, bayonets, containers for respirators, etc.

All ordnance factories are working to full capacity and in certain items such as rifles, light machine guns, clothing and cordite, the production per month is considerably in excess of the totals expected in estimates made before the war.

A scheme for the expansion of small arms ammunition production to practically double the output proposed by the Chatfield Report is rapidly reaching fruition. The buildings are nearly complete and it is hoped that the machinery will arrive shortly and output will commence by the middle of 1941.

To establish manufacture by the trade of certain items of army equipment previously manufactured in ordnance factories only, exhibitions have been held in Calcutta and Lahore and will later be held in Bombay and Madras.

At the Lahore exhibition samples of 281 different items obtained from ordnance factories were exhibited. Technical representatives from ordnance factories were present with adequate copies of specifications and drawings. This exhibition resulted in 17 contracts comprising 103 out of the 281 different items, the total value of the contracts being Rs. 4,70,000. The exhibition was visited by representatives of about 60 manufacturing concerns.

Already the civil trade is producing large quantities of empty shells components of various kinds, hand grenades, etc.

Indian Troops In Malaya

Sir Shenton Thomas, the Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Malay States has written an introduction to a booklet "Indian Troops in Malaya 1939-41" which has just been published in Singapore by the Indian Troops Entertainment Committee

The booklet contains a series of articles and pictures surveying some of the activities of units of the Indian Army during their service with the Malaya Command. Sir Shenton Thomas, commending to the notice of the public "this account of the part which Indian soldiers have played for more than 100 years, and are still playing, in the defence of Malaya", writes:

"When Captain Light hoisted the British flag in Penang in 1786, he had a few Indian soldiers as his guard, and so forged a link between the Indian Army and Malaya which has never been broken. To-day, we are more proud than ever that this should be so, because Malaya is now an advance post in the defence of India and so of the British Empire throughout the East. It is a fine thing that, in these days of peril, units of the Indian Army with its glorious record spread over so many years should be here, and in many other countries too, ready and able to fight for the freedom of the world."

The booklet describes some of the historical links between India and Malaya, a visit to the headquarters of an Indian infantry brigade, and to some of the Indian regiments now in Malaya

On the front page is a picture of an Indian mountain regiment loading a howitzer with a Malayan palm tree background. Another picture shows the Hyderabad Regiment taking over guard duty at Government House, Singapore.

All the proceeds of the sale of the booklet will go to the Indian Troops Entertainment Fund, the cost of printing having been defrayed by a Singapore Indian, Mr. B. Govindasamy Chettiar, J.P.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1941
New York: March 1.

Previous closing	10.30
To-day's opening	not received
Difference	
To-day's closing	10.31
Difference	+1

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 185
Broach July/August	Rs. 189

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941.
Liverpool: March 1.

Previous closing	8.29
To-day's opening	closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: March 1.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—
March (10.37/37) not received
May (10.35/35) not received
July (10.23/23) not received

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—
American March (8.29) closed
American May (8.30) closed
Egyptian Giza March (11.08) closed
Egyptian Giza May (11.07) closed

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: March 1.

Castorseeds January February unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta February March (£18 9/16 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata March (£11 5/16 quoted) closed.
Groundnuts Coromandal February March (£17 1/4 quoted) closed.

JUTES

Dundee (£43) closed
Lightning (£40) closed

RUBBER

Spot (13 5/16d paid and buyers) closed
Forward January/March (13 7/16d paid and buyers) closed.

LONDON METALS

Tin (£256 buyers; £266 1/2 sellers. Firm) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed.
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: March 1.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: March 1.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS
London: March 1.
T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: March 1.
The following cable was received from London:—
Market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER
London: March 1.
Spot (23 3/8d) closed
Forward (23 5/16d) closed.

LONDON GOLD
London: March 1.
London Gold (22/9/0) closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: March 1.
London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/4 to 0-3 19/32) 0-3 1/4 to 0-3 19/32.
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1 2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: March 1.
There was no trading during the night session.

HITTING INDUSTRY AS WELL AS MIDDLE-CLASS PEOPLE

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, at an interview said:—

"Sir Jeremy Raisman undoubtedly has a very difficult ship to steer on account of the extraordinary expenditure arising from the War; but I think it will be conceded that his Budget proposals open themselves up to very little adverse criticism. Since, however, he has decided upon a policy of partly financing the War effort from loans, it seems to be a great pity that he proposes to increase the Excess Profits Tax and also income-tax. The former imposition may hold up the expansion of industry which Government so very much desire, whilst the latter cannot possibly be approved since it will hit not only industry, but also middle class people who have nothing to gain from the war. Rather they are already penalised because of higher living costs. Apart from this his fresh taxation proposals call for very little comment, although there will be many to argue against the excise duty on pneumatic tyres, since it will inevitably hit rural transport. The Finance Member's review of industrial possibilities was very interesting.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales.	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 28-2-41	2922000	6447000
Receipts yesterday 28-2-41	16000	33000
Export to date 28 2-41	742000	4887000
Stock at Ports 21-2-41	3491000	2978000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-2-41	3171000	2840000
Stock at Liverpool 21-2-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 21-2-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 21-2-41	8736000	11336000
Quantity out of sight 21-2-41	.....	.....

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay, March 1

Wheat May	0 4 0
Linseed May	0 5 9
Groundnuts May	10 10 0
Castorseed May	2 0 0
Cottonseed May	0 14 0
Silver 1st settlement	0 12 0
Silver 2nd settlement	1 5 0
Gold 1st settlement	0 12 0
Gold 2nd settlement	1 2 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, March 1
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	.....	86,197	48,294
Central India	396	191,325	69,095
Barsi and Nagar	973	80,819	102,781
Hyderabad/Gaorani	1,780	28,362	40,447
Berar	1,811	272,836	247,445
Central Provinces	111	56,014	58,782
Total Oomras	5,071	625,553	566,844
Dholeras	890	46,345	41,687
N W Provinces	.....	1,152	21,886
Rajputana	56	4,536	24,410
Sind-Punjab	3,571	354,980	286,754
Broach	931	23,273	151,216
Coompta & Dharwar	266	31,239	15,164
Westerns-Northerns	206	31,797	16,684
Cocoanada	.....	239	50
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		522	1,309
Total	10,991	1,119,536	1,126,004
Arrived by road to 27th February 1941	.....	172,260	199,358

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Madras: March 1.

On the Stock Exchange Securities have remained quieter. Textiles elicited a slightly better enquiry but business was very small and Plantings were steady. In Miscellaneous issues Chemicals and Sugars were steady but Papers have been slightly easier, otherwise the market disclosed little interest and closed with subdued undertone.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day were:—

Buckinghams 245 cd; Maduras 40, Mettu. Industries 130 and 130/8 s l, 132/8; Balanoor ord 9/11, 9/10 s l; Velliamattam 19, Travancore Cables 1/5, 1/6; Cochin Malabar ord 6/12, Peermade 27, Malankaras 35, 35/8; Ayer Manis ord 8/9, 8/11; Mlamallay ord 21, Chembras 3/7, Travancores 8/12, Travancore Sugars 13/4, Mysore Lamps 9, Spencer B 9/1, Mysore Chemicals 17/6, Andhra Cement Pref 110.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON: Feb. 28.

The Stock Exchange continued to be brighter influenced by the firmness of British Near East diplomacy with a somewhat larger volume of business. Markets generally were firm while interest was mainly centred on Industrials and Oils with Guinness Cable Wireless being firmer. Courtaulds also improved on higher dividend and Burma Oil was prominent, but Prudential Assurance weakened from 18 3/4 to 17 1/2 on reduced dividend. Japanese loans were again bought. Wall-Street was irregular.—Reuter.

COLOMBO MARKET

Colombo: March 1.

Rubber: 48 sheet and crepe. Yesterday's closing rates were same. Copra 35.50. Coconut oil F.O.B. 235.00. Nominal.

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 1

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		123	121	119	117
M G Punjab		123	121	119	117
M G Rajputana		130	128	126	124
M G Oomra No. 3	151	148	145	142	
M G C P No. 1	173	170	167	164	
M G C P No. 2	158	155	152	149	
M G Broach No. 2		210	207	204	201

City's Health Returns

The health returns of Bombay during the 8th week of 1941, i.e. the week ended 22nd February, 1941, were as under:—

The total mortality 623 was 33 less than in the last week and the death rate registered was 27.9 on the Census-population of 1931, as against 592 for the 8th week of 1940 and the death rate 26.5. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 649 and the death rate 29.0.

Out of the total deaths, 164 were among infants under one year of age. During the week smallpox caused 194 attacks (including 5 imported) and 63 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 2 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 5 attacks (including one imported) and 3 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 721 which compares favourably with that for the 8th week of 1940, i.e. 707 and 668 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1936/40).

Absence Of Yarn Demand

Bombay, Feb 26

There has been no special change to report in the yarn market so far as Indian yarns are concerned and whilst prices have not undergone any material change, the undertone has remained distinctly easy owing to continued absence of satisfactory demand for Bombay yarns from any of the important consuming districts. It appears that for a long time there have been no sales as such in Bombay mills yarns for internal markets probably due to higher prices and continued sales of their yarns by upcountry Mills for the last several weeks at prices suitable and satisfactory to the consuming districts round about them. Of course there have been some limited sales by our mills for export markets but such sales are not large or sufficient to consume their production and naturally therefore stocks of yarns with some of the Bombay mills have been steadily increasing. In case of coarse counts prices are more inclined to decline further owing to absence of satisfactory offtake from Kathiawar, Gujarat and other important markets and also due to very low prices of short staple cotton. In medium counts prices have remained rather steady. In fine counts however especially in 40s and upwards enquiries have been plentiful and sufficient quantities are not available at fair prices. As regards export markets, there has been yet no revival of demand from Rangoon probably due to decreasing movements of goods on the Burma Road. As for Hongkong and other Far Eastern markets, enquiries have been showing gradual improvement especially in medium and fine counts. Difficulty of freight still continues as usual and shipments are therefore considerably restricted to that important market in spite of satisfactory orders. Cotton prices have remained steady during the week with minor fluctuations either way. Future tendency continues to remain uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS

No business has been possible in Manchester yarns at present owing to the War.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

The improvement reported in our last both in Japanese and Shanghai yarns has been maintained during the week and whilst prices have fluctuated either way in moderate proportions the undertone at the close has remained very steady. As regards Mercerised yarns speculative turnover has further increased during the week and prices have improved to the extent of half an anna per lb. in various qualities. Reports from almost all important consuming centres have been more hopeful than for the last several weeks and dealers and consumers have been getting convinced that higher prices have come to stay. Fresh forward business with Japan and Shanghai is getting still more difficult on account of considerably higher prices quoted by Japanese and Shanghai spinners and also due to unfavourable political situation. The future tendency is distinctly for higher prices.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

Prices in artificial silk yarns as well as in Staple Fibre yarns have remained almost unchanged during the week with moderate fluctuations, although the undertone has remained all along hopeful. After the recent heavy purchases by the mills as well as by the handloom weavers there has been a natural halt, although prices have remained very steady. Dealers and consumers have been now eagerly awaiting forthcoming Government of India Budget which is likely to be published on Friday evening. Fresh forward business with Japan continues to remain moderate on account of much higher prices quoted by Japanese spinners. Arrivals by the incoming steamers are also very small. The future tendency continues to remain hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS

There has been a moderate turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., during the week at prices which have been fluctuating to the extent of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per bale. At the close 20 1/2s has been showing some improvement whereas in 10 1/2s a further decline has taken place to the extent of about Rs. 2 per bale probably due to large sales by a prominent local mill for ready and near deliveries at lower prices. The future outlook is uncertain.

SHIPPING NEWS.

EXPORTS

Bombay, March 1

300 bales raw cotton G Dossa and Co; 640 bags dill seeds Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 200 bags rapeseeds Mepani Bros; 228 bags corriander seed Ebrahim Manji and Co; 304 bags drugs Ebrahim Manji and Co; 673 bags dill seed Ebrahim Manji and Co; 60 bales d/s goat skins Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 31 bales raw kid skins Grindlay and Co Ltd; 240 bags dill seed Keshavji Virji and Co; 40 bags fleaseed husks Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 10 cases lamb skins Textile Export and Import House; 24 bales cotton peegoods A E Maskati; 26 cases grey cotton yarn Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd.

IMPORTS

615 coils plain galvd wire; 1090 coils red wire; 610 coils wire; 275 slabs refined tin; 3520 spools barb wire; 37 boxes medicines; 43 boxes x-ray machines; 100 cases margarine; 120 cases hardened cocoanut oil; 93 cases sardines; 27 cases honey; 26 cases machinery; 45 cases battery separators; 77 cases cud salmon; 120 cases cud asparagus; 30 cases aluminium foil paper; 51 cases hops; 55 cases pharamaceuticals; 125 cases cud tomato juice; 100 cases cud pilchards; 81 cases aluminium foils; 201 cases printing paper; 59 pkgs steel bars; 1011 pkgs rope; 435 pkgs wrot pipe; 270 pkgs Manila rope; 500 kegs wire nails; 59 ctns empty bottles; 1295 drums asphalt; 42 drums dyestuffs; 1494 tins refined cocoanut oil; 1120 tins vegetable lard; 799 bales old newspaper; 124 bales rubber hose; 93 bales news print paper; 93 bales cotton fents; 79 bales writing paper; 700 rolls asphalt roofing; 459 rls plain wrapping paper; 121 bundles blued hoop iron; 111 bundles steel angles; 29 bags garden seeds.

DADAR GIRLS' SCHOOL EXHIBITION

Indian Education Society's Contribution And Achievement

Mr. Ghia of the Inidan Merchants' Chamber performed the opening ceremony of the Exhibition organised by the I. E. S. High School for Girls, branch No. 1 on the 22nd instant at the school premises ('Vasant Bhuvan' opposite B.B. & C.I. Railway, Dadar.)

The girls welcomed the guests with an appropriate song-dance and on Mr. A. B. Vaidya having introduced the president and Mrs. Ghia, Miss J. R. Samuel, Lady Superintendent of the School, read out the report which described briefly the achievement and progress of the institution. Prizes were then distributed to winners in the names and competitions held at the school during the year.

ARTISTIC DISPLAY

Mr. Ghia in the course of his presidential address praised highly the work of the school as a concrete achievement in the cause of women's education. He expressed satisfaction at the artistic sense and craftsmanship displayed in the Exhibition and particularly remarked that the display was carried out artistically and showed taste of conformity with the variety, range and qualitative excellence of the exhibits on view.

The exhibition is divided into 10 section, viz. (1) Arts and crafts, (2) Sanskrit, (3) English section, (4) Geography section, (5) History, (6) Scientific Demonstrations, (7) Needle-work, (8) Marathi section, (9) Hobbies and (10) Cane-work.

The girls entertained the guests to a variety programme of section, song, hoop-drill, fairy-dance, 'vasant' dance, 'Shivaradhana' dance and a Telugu song which were highly appreciated both by the president and guests.

AN APPEAL

The pleasant function came to an end with Mr. Varde's speech in thanks to the president and guests. He took the occasion also to explain the existing urgent needs of the institution such as school premises of its own and a playground and described the difficulties under which the school has been conducted for want of essential facilities. He appealed finally to all those who had had the interests of the cause of women's education at heart to come forward and help the institution in the matter of equipping the school with a building and extending the scope of the useful work that is being carried on.

Backward Class Board

The Backward Class has been reconstituted by the Government of Bombay with the Adviser in charge of the Backward Class Department as President and the Backward Class Officer as Vice-President and Secretary.

The members of the Board are: Mr. I. H. Siddiqui, M.L.A., Mr. D. G. Jadhav, M.L.A., Dr. P. G. Solanki, M.L.C., Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar, Mr. B. K. Gaikwad, M.L.A., Mr. Bhaurao Patil, Mr. G. L. Nanda, M.L.A., Mr. F. D. Ghodke, Mr. V. N. Barve, Mr. N. D. Parikh, Mr. Virsing Bapuji Padvi Mr. S. P. Patwardhan, Mr. B. B. Bhagwat, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. P. G. Wanikar. The members will hold office till March 31, 1942.

Civic Guards' Services

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

During His Excellency the Governor's recent visit to Gujarat the services of Civic Guards were employed in assisting the police in controlling crowds and traffic and in other arrangements at Godhra and Ahmedabad.

These are only two examples of how the Guards are proving a useful adjunct to the regular police force of Bombay Province. There are now well over 4,000 persons in the Civic Guards. They are drawn from all communities and professions, and lawyers, doctors, landlords, teachers and other professional men are well represented.

KARACHI.—To impart education to prisoners in jails the Government of Sind have decided to appoint 10 teachers four for each of the Central Jails at Hyderabad and Sukkur and two for the Karachi Prison

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle".—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted, Candidates to learn Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Mattelsm. Excellent postal tuition. Books supplied free. Fees Rs. 40|-. Six months course. Diplomas awarded. Enclose four annas stamps for full details to the Raglands Eastern Medical College. Theni. S.I.R. (14213)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO ENGINEERING.
SESSION BEGINS FROM APRIL 1941.

Limited number of seats. Enrol at once for a complete and thorough training.

WIRELESS—This Institute has installed the latest Marconi apparatus of the same type as that in the Government Examination Centre at Alipore.

The percentage of passes attained by this Institute has been as high as 75 per cent.

The demand for Wireless Operators is increasing. All passed students of this Institute have been employed. The Institute is frequently receiving enquiries for the supply of Wireless Operators.

RADIO—There are excellent fields of employment and active work in India, which are increasing daily.

This is really a money-earning trade or industry. Many can obtain well-paid berths in Radio Shops and Depots in the large towns, or can establish Radio Supply shops of their own.

Apply for Illustrated Prospectus with five annas stamps to The Principal, George Telegraph Training Institute, 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

VISVESVARAYYA ON THREE ESSENTIALS OF INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

(Continued From Page 25)

cratic State is not practised here.

It is well known for several decades past, that the manufacture of locomotives in this country would at any time be a sound commercial proposition. No steps have been taken to establish this industry although there is a longer railway mileage in this country than in the United Kingdom itself.

It is understood that in England and in Canada, at least one half the normal work of the various industries is allowed to be pursued as in pre-war normal times to ensure continuity and safety of enterprises after the War. It is not understood whether any similar precaution is being taken in this country.

Within the last fortnight a Reuter's message told us that at the request of the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Charles Innes, a former Provincial Governor, who by the way was also a former Provincial Director of Industries in this country—was examining problems of industrial reconstruction in England after the war. We want to know what the Government of India are doing in the same direction in this country. If they are not doing anything themselves, would they not be rendering a service to the public by appointing forthwith a committee of leading industrialists and business men for this purpose and placing at their disposal a small grant and a competent Commissioner or Secretary as Executive Officer?

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.

In the United States of America as you know, the population is only about one-third of ours but still that country is using 30 million motor vehicles. So high is their standard of living that motor vehicles have come to be regarded as one of the necessities of life In this country, the number of vehicles in use is only about 180 000 for our enormous population, and this number has practically been stationary for five or six years past. During these same years, several foreign countries have achieved record developments in this industry.

The Government of India have refused help for no valid reason one could see. First, they said it was on account of some old Government order passed in 1921-22 and now they say it is due to difficulties on account of the War. No explanation is vouchsafed why Government are giving orders worth crores of rupees to foreign firms while refusing a small order to a prior application for help from an indigenous industry.

Whether Government help will be available or not, the industry cannot be abandoned at this stage. We have every hope that when the scheme is placed before them, the public wll give it their ardent support.

SPECIFIC REMEDIAL MEASURES RECOMMENDED.

To remedy this low condition into which industries have fallen, the early adoption of a few specific measures is recommended, pending the ultimate evolution of a sound policy and plan.

These measures have long been overdue and the industrial situation is likely to improve appreciably if they are speedily adopted. Among the measures are Statistics of Industries, Revision of Tariff Policies. Extension of Banking Facilities, Manufacture of Engines and High Grade Machinery starting Key Industries and Subsistence Industries.

174. BOOKS

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (14234)

303. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted:—Machinery in good working order for Cigarette manufacture. Apply with full particulars first instant to Box No. 14232, "Bombay Chronicle."

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans of Rupees Hundred on mere Promissory Notes: Larger sums also advanced on Personal Bonds and Mortgages! Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, 203, Hornby Road, Assar Virji Building. (14706)

Do Poverty & Sin go-together?

This query is rightly replied in

RANJIT'S Excellent Screen-Play

Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

Pardesi

Cast:

Motilal,
Khurshid,
Snehprabha,
E. Billimoria,
Durgesh,
Kesari,
Kantilal.

An excellent entertainment that will thrill you most

LAMINGTON

Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p. m.
Mat. on Sat., Sunday at 2 p.m.

Approved by Leaders
Admired by Men
Applauded by Women

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

Radhika

with its great message for modern times made a smashing start on Friday.

Directed by **VIRENDRA DESAI**

Starring:

NALINI JAYWANT, HARISH, JYOTI, KANHAILAL, VEENA KUMARI, SANKATHA PRASAD, SUNALINI DEVI, BHUDO ADVANI and others

PATHE

3-30, 6-30, 10 p. m.
To-day Matinee at 1 p. m.

On The Air

SUNDAY, MARCH 2.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Mohammad Ismail. 5-15 Azim Prem Ragi. 5-30 Mira Bose. 5-40 Khayal aur Thumri. 6-15 Fall of Siddi Barrani. 6-40 Mohammad Ismail. 7 For villagers only. 7-45 S. Singh. 8 Azim Prem Ragi. 8-20 It has happened or Manohar: Bhajan. 8-25 Durga on Strings: Sitar, Sarod and Sarangi. 8-30 Mehboob Jan. 8-50 Next week's programme. 9-45 R. R. Chowdhury. 10 Sohan Singh. 10-15 Mehboob Jan. 10-30 Azim Prem Ragi.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Bansari and Dotara. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Morning Melodies. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Songs from the Screen. 9-45 Jafar Qawwal. 10-30 Naghme. 10-35 Literary Court Martial, No. 4. 11-15 J. L. Ranade. 11-35 Screen Snapshots. 11-45 Sarinda recital. 11-55 Jafar Qawwal. 12-10 p.m. Roshanara Begam. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Anath Ek Swami. 1-10 Shahnai Solos. 1-20 Ghazal. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Khadim Husain. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Jafar Qawwal. 5-50 Song in Kafi. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 V. S. Nasikkar. 6-20 J. L. Ranade. 6-40 Jaltarang solo. 6-50 Ramchandra Pal. 7-10 Gujarati Poems. 7-10 Gujarati Poems. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Roshanara Begam. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The Week in Sport. 8-45 Marathi News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Musical Mixture. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Khadim Husain. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Thumri Pilu on Vichitra Been. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Violin duets. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Ek Rag played on Flute. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Dadra by Roshanara Begam. 8-5 Mira Bai Bhajan. 8-15 Sindhi Song. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 J. L. Ranade. 9-20 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-30 Roshanara Begam. 10 Pehla Circus: Play in Hindustani.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Shefali Bose. 5-10 Bonomali Lahiri. 5-25 Shefali Bose: Kavya Sangit. 5-30 Smritikana Ghose. 5-50 Gan-O-Bajna. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Padmarani Chatterjee. 7-40 Musical Interlude. 7-45 Sachin Dev Burman. 8 Nilima Banerjee (Rani). 8-25 Sachin Dev Burman. 9 Towards Victory. 7: Talk. 10 Studio Concert.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-45 p.m. For Children: (1) Fame, by Mr. G. Moinuddin. (2) Work, by Mr. S. A. Khan. 7-45 Cricket—Talk by Lt. S. Md. Husain.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 1

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	Rs.	30 12	0
Highest		31 2	0
Lowest		30 11	0
Closing		31 2	0
Cottonseed May—			
Opening		18 15	6
Highest		19 1	0
Lowest		18 14	0
Closing		19 0	9
Groundnuts May—			
Opening		26 11	0
Highest		26 11	0
Highest		27 2	0
Lowest		26 9	9
Closing		27 2	0

PEPPER & GINGER.

Bombay, March 1

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.:—

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs.	78 0	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy		79 0	0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy		81 8	0
Ginger bleached per cwt		15 12	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt		13 12	0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15 per cwt		14 0	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 1

Approx quotations	Ready	Delivery contract
Bengal Fine	117-20	
Berar	138-45	
C. P. 1	166-70	
C. P. 2	148-53	
Khandesh	118-25	
Muglai	127-31	Mar.
Broach		+8
Punjab S.G. 289F	310-15	
Punjab R.G. 289F	285-90	
Punjab R.G. 4F	225-30	

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, March 1

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
Shipment December Rs. 9-3-0 F B H
Shipment March Rs. 9-5-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-1-0 to 14-6-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-7-0 to 15-6-0

Share Bazar Remains Steady

ROUTINE BUSINESS AND NARROW FLUCTUATIONS

Cement Shares Firm

Bombay, March 1

The Central Budget which was released yesterday evening removed all fears of heavy taxation and as far as the local share bazar is concerned there was no marked effect.

There was some fear of excise duty on Cement but this being unfounded there was improved buying in Associated Cement shares which hardened to Rs. 147. At this level the improvement was checked by increased offerings and quotation was Rs. 146/8.

Tata Steel shares found routine business. Defd shares opened at Rs. 2010 and improved to Rs. 2022, under steady buying but later on there appeared scattered realising and price reacted to Rs. 2016. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 389 and after advancing to Rs. 392 steadied at Rs. 391.

Cotton Mill shares were fairly steady. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1110 and advanced to Rs. 1120 but steadied at Rs. 1117. Bellapur shares fimed up to Rs. 117 and steadied at Rs. 116.

After showing hesitancy Wall Street stocks stiffened under the leadership of Steels, and others timingly followed up Fractional gains were well distributed but bidding was generally lackadaisical witb gains tending to shrink. U. S. Steel shares closed 1/4 down at 59 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed 1/4 up at 24 1/8 dollars.

The market closed steady. There was fair amount of transfer business and budly differences were moderate. Defds current settlement Rs. 1917 and the next one Rs. 1925.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, March 1.

100 Ahm. Advance		272	8
250 BOMBAY DYEING		115	0
100 CENTURY		389	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA		308	0
100 COLABA		174	8
100 Coorla		105	0
250 David		30	0
250 Dawn		342	8
1 E. D Sassoon Def.	0	9	9
100 FINLAY		184	8
100 GOKAK		214	8
1000 Hindustan		1925	0
100 Indore		61	0
100 Khatao		152	0
100 KOHINOOR		426	0
250 LAXMI		535	0
100 MORARJI		236	0
250 Model		78	8
50 MYSORE X.D.		110	0
200 NEW GREAT		440	0
100 Oosmanshahi		55	0
100 Phoenix		266	0
25 Sassoon Silk		87	0
1000 Sholapur		2790	0
50 SIMPLEX		108	0
100 SWADESHI		284	8
100 SWAN		180	0
500 Vishnu		1305	0
1000 Western		1102	8
BANKS			
50-100 BARODA		109	0
25-50 CENTRAL		44	4
500 IMPERIAL		1550	0
125-500 Imp. Contrys.		385	10
50-100 India XD		144	0
100 RESERVE BANK		105	4
5 UNION		6	10
CEMENTS			
100 ASSOCIATED		146	4
INSURANCE			
100 Empire		650	0
15-100 JUPITER		13	9
20 Mercantile		65	8
15-75 NEW INDIA		41	0
200 Oriental		3950	0
10-50 Vulcan		8	4
ELECTRIC			
100 AHMD. OLD X.D.		177	8
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY		1850	0
10 AJMER		12 1	6
50 BOMBAY TRAM		135	0
100 Bombay Suburban		185	0
10 Broach		14	0
100 Karachi		213	12
100 Poona		215	0
100 Surat		180	0
100 TATA HYDRO		187	0
1000 TATA POWER		1616	8
RAILWAYS			
500 Ahmedabad Prantij XD.		892	8
100 C. Province		106	0
100 Dhond Baramati		104	4
100 Gujarat X.D.		103	4
100 Mandra Bhon		103	8
100 Pachora Jamner		63	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj		106	8
500 Tapti Valley		665	0
MININGS			
9 Burma Corporation X.D.		5	0
8sh. Indian Copper	2	1	0
10 Indian Iron and Steel		31	5
10 SHIVRAJPUR		39	0
30 TATA STEEL DEF.		2017	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.		391	0
10 Steel Corporation		19	1
MISCELLANEOUS			
100 ALCOCK		571	4
10 Air Service		3	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR		215	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep. N		590	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM		322	0
125 B. BURMA		538	12
50 B. Burma Cont.		185	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	5	6
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE		88	0
100 IND. BLEACHING		131	0
50 Ind. Invest Trust		47	8
100 Ind. Radio Def.		511	4
100 Indian Radio Ord		508	12
100 Fort Canning		86	0
30 PREMIER Con.		96	4
15 SCINDIA		21	0
25 Tata Oil		41	12
100 Wimco		196	8
PREFERENCE			
7 p.c. Andhra Valley		1533	12
6 p.c. Bombay Steam		310	0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.) X.D.		75	4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)		632	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st		118	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd		111	12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro		153	2
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power		1582	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st		213	8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd		148	8
7 p.c. Vishnu		741	4
DEBENTURES			
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley		101	4
6 p.c. Andhra Valley		101	4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone		51	8
5 p.c. Sholapur		76	4
5 p.c. Tata Hydro		100	4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 1.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 96-12
3 1/2 per cent G P Note 94-12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-15
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 98-14
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 94-5
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-8
2per cent War Bonds 100-13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/65 Loan 113-4

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-0
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 115-6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 108-0
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent K P T 1956 128

Tone:—Quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 1

LONDON:—
B C RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 30th August
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 30th Aug
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 30th Aug.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal.
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 21 1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 1st inst.
Shanghai London 0/3 19/32 1st inst.
New York London 4.03 3/4 28th ulto.
London Java 7.58/62 28th ulto.
London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 28th ulto.
London Switzerland 17.30/40 28th ulto.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 28th ulto.
London Japan 1/2 1/2 28th ulto.
London Canada 4.43/47 28th ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near. Steady forward.
Gold £8-8-0 28th ulto
Silver London Ready 23 3/8 28th ulto.
Silver London Forward 23 5/16 28th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 27th ulto.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 28th ulto.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 28th ulto.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call unendable.
3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone: Very easy

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 28

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian stocks 3 per cent 1948	£87 1/4
Indian stocks 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£77 3/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102 7/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£103 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 5/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£111
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£7 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£73
National Bank of India	£32

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 28

T T London on:—
The rates are unchanged

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb 28

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb 15 3/8

WHEAT & LINSEED

Bombay March 1

Linseed May	Rs.	4 14 6
Wheat May	Rs.	3 10 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 1

To-day again the market displayed a firm tone with Steels and Textiles creeping up further. Tata Deferreds opened at 1940 and forged ahead to 1950 but later eased off to 1945. Tata Ordinaries, improved from 382 to 384-8 closing finally at 383-8. Bombay Dyeings went ahead to 1085 while Indian Irons were quiet around 31.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:

Tata Deferreds (1940) 1940 47-8 45 50 45
Tata Ordinaries (382-8) 382 83-8 83 84-8 83-8
Tata Ordinary 383-8; Tata Deferred 1945; Indian Iron 31; Bombay Dyeing 1085; Century 373/12; Central India 292/8; Kohinoor 416/4; Associated Cement 142; Bombay Burma 520; Scindia Steam 21/1; Tata Hydro 181/4; Reserve Bank 105/4; Imperial Bank F P 1550; Central Bank 44; Bank of India 143/12; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 94/10.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 1

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York. London Spot silver was 1/16d down at 23 3/8 and forward was unchanged at 23 5/16d. There was very little business. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was 3 27/64. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 62-5-9 and forward parity was Rs. 62-3-6. The ban on gold exports influenced speculative realising and gold prices after declining to Rs. 43/2 improved to Rs. 43/5. Silver was quietly steady. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD				
Ready	Rs.	43	5	0
Fagan		43	5	6
Sovereign		29	7	0
SILVER				
Ready		63	4	0
Fagan		62	14	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 28

Spot	23 3/8
Forward	23 5/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 28

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, March 1

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	70	0	0
Copper sheets	Rs.	79	8	0

Tone: Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 1

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 185/8 for Broach A/M delivery and under scattered buying prices improved to Rs. 186/8. At this level there appeared small realising and prices reacted to Rs. 186. The market steadied at this level and the turnover was restricted.

Later on there was limited business and prices moved within a narrow range. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:

F G M G BROACH:—				
April/May	Rs.	185	12	0
July/August		188	8	0
FINE M G OOMRA:—				
March		145	8	0
May		148	0	0
July		150	8	0
F G M G BENGAL:—				
March		118	0	0
May		119	8	0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 405 penny points at 1/6
Broach J/A below Liverpool July 399 penny points at 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 367 cent points at 331
Broach J/A below New York July 366 cent points at 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 28

Broach A/M highest 185 1/2 lowest 183 3/4 closing 184
Broach J/A highest 188 1/4 lowest 186 1/8 closing 187
Oomra March highest 145 1/4 lowest 142 1/2 closing 141 1/2
Oomra May highest 145 3/4 lowest 144 1/4 closing 144 1/4
Oomra July highest 148 1/4 lowest 146 3/8 closing 146 3/4
Bengal March highest 117 1/2 lowest 116 closing 116
Bengal May highest 118 3/4 lowest 117 1/8 closing 117 1/2

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 28

UPPERS:—	
Spot	11.14+1
March	10.44+2
May	10.45+2
July	10.46+2
November	10.41+2
January	10.41
GIZA NO. 2:—	
Spot	12.09+2
March	11.08+1
May	11.07+1
July	11.03+1
November	11.05+1
January	11.06

LONDON SEEDS

London, Feb 28

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe	29/6
Wheat Barletta Russo	not quoted
Wheat South Australian	29/6

Tennis Regains Popularity

BEKKEVOLD AND LEELA ROW CLAIM DOUBLE CROWNS IN WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS

By J. C. MAITRA

During the last three or four years there was a dreadful slump in Tennis in Western India. Despite many interesting engagements, the usual crowd stayed away. Even the All-India Championships staged for the first time in this city a couple of years ago, failed to attract the fans in very large numbers. The Tournament Committees were at a loss to know how to revive popular enthusiasm. It was impossible to invite foreign players every year. Besides it did not pay unless they were real top-notchers. Our local fans seem to be more discriminating in this respect than their confreres in Calcutta. At any rate, they exhibited little enthusiasm in the proceedings of the last few years.

BAN ON GHAUS MAHOMED.

In the absence of some of the outstanding players in the country, the last session of the Western India Championships Tournament which ended last week, did not make any hopeful promise. I understand Ghaus Mahomed, India's No. 1, was anxious to participate in it this season. He has still to win the Western India title. He hoped to add it to his list of victories this time. But an unexpected ban came from the All-India Headquarters which debars him from participating in any tournament until further orders. Five other players with All-India reputations are involved in the inquiry that is going on now. I shall deal with the matter later on when it has been finally decided and I have received full facts of the case.

COSTLY BUSINESS.

Of course, it would have been possible to invite players of the stamp of S. L. R. Sawhney, Dilip Bose, Khasa Sen and L. Brooke-Edwards. But the question is whether it would have paid the Bombay Gymkhana, who run this Tournament, to do so. It has become a rather costly business to entertain players who have reached the high-lights of popularity. They demand high expenses. It is possible the above-mentioned players would have accepted reasonable offers. But the fear was there whether the public would support their visit whole-heartedly. Nevertheless there were some players in the lists who roused the fans to a high pitch of enthusiasm and helped to make the competition a great success.

INTEREST REVIVED.

There was a respectable number of spectators almost every day. But on the final day, the stands were filled to overflowing like the days of old. Let us hope the interest now revived will be sustained in the future and it will help the growth of tennis on this side of India. I realize that the coming months are very dark for most of the world. And Indian tennis cannot be an exception to it. But we must remember, that clouds do not remain long. They are sure to pass away and give place to bright sunshine ere long.

HARDEST-HITTING MATCH

Among the men who proved most successful was F. Bekkevold, the Danish player who captured both the singles and the Doubles titles. At the Parsi Gymkhana, the Dane had succumbed to young Bose from Calcutta last month. I expected S. A. Azim of Bhopal or M. V. Bobjee of Madras (now of Baroda) to defeat him easily. But Azim was far from his usual form, although he scrambled to the penultimate stage somehow. And Bobjee was dismissed in the quarter-finals by Rasik Kumar of Wankaner after one of the hardest-hitting duels ever seen in the tournament. The Wankaner Prince in his turn fell to that ambidextrous player from Bangalore, C. W. Barker, in the semi-finals. In this match Barker adopted the right tactics. When he found Rasik Kumar excelling him in drives he changed to softer methods, allowing the Prince to "commit suicide" through impatience.

BARKER'S BLUNDER.

Had Barker played the same game against Bekkevold in the final, he would have overcome him. K. K. Dastur, N. V. Limaye and Man Mohan extracted ample evidence of this weakness from the Danish player. Barker is well equipped to play this type of game as he showed against the steady. R. N. Pandit. Perhaps the occasion had made him a little nervous. It was clear that he could not reproduce his own game and lost the match rather tamely. Bakkevold found everything to his taste and won comfortably.

TEW RALLIES

In doubles J. E. Tew was his dominating partner. As the tournament progressed Tew found his usual form and helped Bekkevold to bag this title also. It was really Tew who retained the crown with the assistance of the Dane in the absence of his regular partner, G. L. Mytton. The winning pair did not experience any difficulty to reach the final stage. It was really creditable on the part of young I. N. Laljee and K. K. Dastur to move up to the penultimate round. Their fight with the Bombay Gymkhana pair who were the ultimate champions was a ppraiseworthy one too. But I cannot compliment Pandit and Limaye on the show they put up in the final. The latter played a most erratic game. His terrific service and devastating smashes and volleys seemed to have lost their way all throughout. And Pandit found his sure placements going astray too. It was no wonder therefore Tew and Bekkevold overwhelmed them as they liked.

LEELA'S SUPREMACY.

The Ladies Singles title was retained by Miss Leela Row with case. There was no player in the tournament who could wrest a set from her, Leela is undoubtedly the most outstanding player in the country. Now that Mrs. Jenny Boland has given up competitive tennis there is nobody to give her a tough fight. Miss Haji has improved greatly. Her progress to the final round clearly demonstrated her rise. I am sure she will do better still. She has height and reach and possesses a good physique. The only thing she needs is a little more alacity and determination at the court. She appears to take matters easy or inevitable at times. With more training I expect her to take the place of Leela in Indian tennis.

MISS WOODBRIDGE TO RESCUE

Partnered as she was by that excellent doubles player Miss Laura Woodbridge, Leela annexed the Women's doubles also. This was her third victory in the event in successive years and fifth in all. She has won the Singles title also five times since her first appearance in 1931. Miss Woodbridge has claimed the Doubles thrice since that year too. I wish Miss L. M. Merchant and Miss P. de Lima, who had recently won the Parsi Gymkhana title had fought out the issue with this redoubtable pair instead of conceding a walk-over. Miss Haji and Miss Mehta, Jimmy's sister, gave them a battle royal in the final round. They lost the third set in the sixteenth game. Were they a little steadier they might have pulled the match out of the fire.

BOBJEE'S DAZZLING PLAY.

The Mixed Doubles saw a pair of new champions in M. V. Bobjee and Miss Haji. The Baroda player dominated the play throughout. He practically swept his opponents out of court by his devastating onslaughts. Even a formidable pair like John Tew and Mrs. Tew, who met them in the penultimate round, could not withstand his terrific bombardments. Azim and Miss Woodbridge, who had worked their way up to the finals, made only futile attempts to counter his attacks. Of course Miss Haji gave Bobjee able support in his manoeuvres. Otherwise it would not have been possible for him to carry the day.

HIS BRIGHT FUTURE

I wish Bobjee had a more reliable partner than Azim in the Men's Doubles. With a better collaborator he would have surely vanquished all other combinations. From what I have seen of him. Bobjee would be the best doubles player in the country ere long. His net-play was superb. With more experience in tournaments, he may be relied upon to curb his impetuosity which rather runs away with him at times. He was unquestionably the most brilliant player in the tournament. He may develop into a great singles player as well. But that department requires a large fund of steadiness—a commodity he does not claim to possess in an appreciable degree.

OTHER HOPEFULS

I could not find any other player in the tournament who has the make-up of a top-notcher. Rasik Kumar has come on well. But he does not appear to have much of stamina or patience. The latter he may cultivate with experience and training. But his physique requires a good deal of attention before it can be suitable for really strenuous fights. Limaye seems to have the making of a first rate player. Evidently he suffers from nerves more often than not. With more experience of tournament-play, and greater study of court-craft and stroke-production he may develop into a front ranker.

TRAINING OF UMPIRES

The tournament was managed quite efficiently by C. W. Owen, the Honorary Secretary, and his colleagues. The only thing I should like to mention is about the appointment of Umpires and linesmen. I know this difficulty is experienced by all tournament Committees. In the absence of trained men, they have to persuade anybody to do this thankless job. Consequently there are horrible mistakes at times. It is for the B. P. L. T. A. to take up this question seriously. They ought to have an Umpires Committee who should invite people to enlist their names as Umpires. There should be no difficulty in training some willing men who may be appointed in all matches. If this can be done in other games I do not see any reason why it cannot be done in tennis. It only needs somebody to do a little work. I am sure umpiring will improve greatly thereby.

ART—A TRIVIALITY!

(Continued From Page 11)

circulate the amendments to the Municipal Act to the artists, art-societies and music and dance schools.

Right Direction

The institution of the Faculty of Fine Arts and Music contemplated by the Osmania University will be the right direction in which the expansion of the academic education should take place in India and will give a lead to other universities. Will the University of Bombay ever realise that art is inherent in the concept of culture and that the austere academic curriculum will not solve the crucial problem of Indian education?

True Art-Teacher

While recently declaring open the Boys and Girls' Exhibition of Arts and Crafts at Madras, Her Highness Princess Prabhavati Devi emphasised the need of the development of the artistic instinct of children by their parents. The first and the foremost art-teacher of the child should be its mother. The conference of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council at the Town Hall, on the other hand, did not appreciate the gravity of the problem of art. It discussed the socio-political questions, including the rights and legal status of the woman, but left art—the vital interest of her life—out in the cold.

Art-Week There

America's intense interest in art was reflected in the country-wide celebration of the art-week in December. The movement was sponsored with the specific objects of providing facilities to the public to make purchases and of making art accessible to an average pocket. The enthusiastic response from the public and the artists prompted President Roosevelt to recommend the organisation of the art-week on a permanent basis and as an annual event. India organises numerous conferences in December, but has not chosen the West as a model especially in the sphere of Art.

Manila

(Continued from Page 6)

tle groups men armed with their precious fighting-cocks, for cock-fighting is one of the noisiest sports to be found around here. Endowed with long terrible spears on their legs, and well grommed and looked after by their individual masters, these gamey birds await their respective challengers, and should a pair be matched against each other, the ensuing fight is usually one of the highlights of an otherwise quiet Sabbath morning.

When the fight commences the air resounds to the frenzied cries of the backer of each favourite, and cheers, mix up with howls of disappointment, rage or despair. It certainly is a fast bout but there is nothing gory about it, and once the victor is acclaimed the crowd gradually dwindle away to give place to a new and curious congregation when the next fight starts.

If the fight is commenced in the evening, then one can be sure that the excitement will be carried far into the night, for nothing makes the heart of a Fillipino beat faster than a good gamble. Indeed, it might be said with truth that the love of sports is in each one's blood, hence, like their brothers the Americans, the stalwart Fillipinos love a fast game of basseball, and while the season for field, track, league or aquatic events is in full swing, the stadiums are packed to bursting point.

Hot Weather

In this respect Manila is lucky in that fair weather always prevails to make a success of these events. In fact the only exception comes in when severe storms or typhoons threaten during certain regulated times of the year, otherwise Manila might be said to enjoy a warm climate....in fact too warm, when it comes to afternoon hours.

This has reacted in a rather curiou way upon the social life of the people and more especially upon the womenfolk of the place who time their bridge or mah-jong parties for the morning hours instead of the night, and once begun it takes midday to call them off. The bringing in of light refreshment and cool drinks is a certain sign that heralds the close of a morning, and in short not only the pretty hostess, but even the entire city calls it a day, for during the noontime hours, practically every business house stops work for a few hours, owing to the intense heat.

Milady takes a long siesta and is not to be disturbed until the cool hours of the evening, when she will arise and make haste too look her very best for the hours to come which she will usually spend in entertainment. But for the early evening, most of them indulge in a stroll down Dewey Boulevard to watch the sun go down behind Mount Mariveles across the Bay and to admire its reflection in the still waters below.

Glorious Sunsets

Manila boasts of the sort of sunsets that one cannot easily forget; they are a violent mixture of colours such as a bold artist would put on his palette, yet somehow all those flaming colours skillfully merge into one another in shades of the lightest pastel. Then, as the twilight creeps away painting the sky a deep indigo with stars flecking through here and there, the air over Manila grows chill and cool. The streets flame into light, and neons dazzle and sparkle in intriguing shades of reds and blues and greens.

Night life backons, and adds a fitting finish to the day. The hotels and dancehalls, the clubs and the cafes are brimful of parties and people. The theatres and cinemas absorb and emit more humanity and merrymaking goes on until the early hours of the dawn. All through the night it is a cry of "Music, maestro, please!" in keeping with the rhythm of the moment, and the hot jazzy nature of the music is strangely attuned to the very atmosphere of the place.

Although during the day, Manila seemed to be an easy-going, slow-moving land of lotus-eaters, night time brings with it a subtle change that makes one almost feel the beating of the city's pulse, and the departing visitor takes away with him not a mere memory of scenes and sights, but rather the unforgettable thrill of a sojourn in that land of everlasting sunshine....Manila, the land of the lotus-flower!

(COPYRIGHT)

WARNING
TO OUR
LOYAL FLIT CUSTOMERS
Warning Given On Substitutes
There have been complaints voiced among shoppers in India recently that there is an increasing tendency in some stores to substitute another product when a product with a specific brand name is asked for. Sometimes the substitution is made without the customer noticing it.
If the customer objects, however, that he is not getting what he asked for, the dealer will often tell him that the substitute is just as good as the product requested.
Users of a well known insecticide report experiences of this kind.
Obviously, the customer, for his own protection, should insist on getting the product he asks for.
Substitution of Products Exposed
When you want protection from the danger and annoyance of insects, don't ask for just any insecticide—ask for Flit. Flit really kills insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. That is why you should always insist on Flit and refuse substitutes. Many substitutes are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous — and frequently they waste your money.
CAUTION: Do not be deceived by dealers who tell you that all insecticides are known as Flit. There are many insecticides sold in India, but there is only one Flit. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the yellow tin with the black band. If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit. For your protection, the Flit tin is sealed to prevent fraudulent refilling.
FLIT
INSECTICIDE
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain
Get what you ask for—demand
FLIT
the world's largest selling insecticide
Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

Bamboo Hats For Miners

Several thousands of "safety hats" made of bamboo are worn by miners at a number of mines in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields. Manufactured on a large scale these cost only about two annas each.

These afford protection against small pieces of roof or side coal which may fall unexpectedly on the heads of miners working while engaged underground. Several instances of the efficacy of this head protection have come to notice. The extended use of these hats or any other type of hat which will protect the miner and reduce the number of accidents due to head injuries is strongly recommended by the Chief Inspector of Mines.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

RED FOX

(BY CHARLES GEORGE DOUGLAS ROBERTS)

(COPYRIGHT, L. C. PAGE & CO.)

On the April dawn the voices of hunting dogs floated up to Father Fox who lay sleeping in front of his den. Within his mate tended their five puppies. He listened and noted that the dogs had found an old trail of his and were heading for his home.

Jumping down from his lookout, Father Fox raced toward the dogs, making a fresh trail in front of their noses, turning then to lead them away from his home. When the dogs were tired, he would use tricks to lose them, miles away from the den.

This plan worked well until Father Fox chanced to run near Jabe Smith, a farmer out bird hunting. Taking a chance the Man shot at the fox, hitting his back legs with birdshot. Very soon the fox had to stop running and fight it out with dogs, who were two to one and thus the victors. But he had saved his mate and family and that was what he had wanted most of all to do.

Mother Fox then had the hunting for food to do as well as the care of the five puppies. Her calls each night for her mate did no good. Among her children, there was one that was larger, stronger, with a redder coat of fur than the others. We shall call him Red Fox, for his prowess later gave him that name among men. As a pup he listened best to the Mother Fox when she was teaching. In times of danger he looked to see what she wanted done. Consequently he escaped the early death of the little brother that continued to play on the rocks after his mother had warned him of the black shadow that hovered over him. The black hawk caught the pup in his vicious talons and flew away with him. A second puppy refused to believe that the lynx was really so bad. He was caught by a red-eyed lynx and eaten for dinner.

Although Red Fox inherited the instincts gained by generations of foxes, that was not enough. He had to learn many things by getting into trouble. There was the time he tried to steal a honey comb and was stung so harshly that he could scarcely see; he fled frantically to find water and mud to cool the burns and draw the poison from the stings. Another time he tried to catch a black cat with a white stripe down his back; from that time on he knew that skunks can afford to stroll through the forests, for it was three days before Mother Fox would allow him back into the den.

The strangest animal to Red Fox was the one named Man. He was unpredictable; furthermore he carried a black stick that spit fire. Once Red Fox found a boy that he liked; it was the time that Red Fox got hung in a grapevine. Trying to reach grapes, he jumped into the vines, got tangled, fell in the swinging vine, and hung by his heels, head down. A boy found him and took him down for a dead fox. But the boy wanted grapes too so he laid the fox down and turned to the grapevine. When he started to pick up the fox to take it home, there was no fox. He had jumped up and run away thanking his lucky stars to get away.

Red Fox saw his foolish brother meet an unhappy fate because he would not listen to Mother Fox. The law of the wood folks is that no animal will lead hunting dogs to the home, whether it is a den or nest or burrow. The foxes make a point of not hunting domestic animals near their homes, but raid chicken houses far away so that dogs and men will not quickly find their homes. But Red Fox's little brother led the dogs and men straight to his home den; from the lookout Mother Fox and her last two puppies watched him run inside. She knew the rest. The dogs and men followed; the pup would be smoked out and killed. Sadly she led the other two away to find a new home.

But Red Fox was now almost a yearling. He left his mother and sister and found his own home. Very soon after this, he took a beautiful mate who hunted with him and helped to make the burrow a larger. His mate trusted his judgment about hunting and danger; she sometimes went with him to get food, sometimes stayed at home. When their own puppies were born, Red Fox just like his father before him, worked extra hard at hunting to feed his mate well and to protect the little blind puppies.

When these little ones were big enough to play outdoors, their mother had her hands full to teach them precaution. To Red Fox they seemed silly. He saw them die, too, in spite of all his caution; an eagle swooped down and caught one to take to the eaglets with their open mouths. When this happened Red Fox declared war on the eagle, but until fate played a hand in it, the fox was helpless. One day the eagle caught a snake, but the snake coiled around a tree While the eagle was tearing at the snake, Red Fox jumped upon the eagle's back to get revenge for his puppy. When the eagle finally freed himself he could barely

(Continued On Page 38)

NATURE IS BACKGROUND OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN'S STORIES BY CHARLES GEORGE DOUGLAS ROBERTS.

Charles George Douglas Roberts, Canadian author and poet, was born in 1860. His stories about animal life in Canada include titles that relate to racoons, eagles, bears, panthers, and other wild animals. Some of these are written with a child reader in mind. Interest, however, is there for adults also.

Of Red Fox the author stated in his preface! "In the following story I have tried to trace the career of a fox of the backwoods district of Eastern Canada ...He represents the best, in physical and mental development, of which the tribe of foxes has shown itself capable...The incidents in the career of this particular fox are not only consistent with the known characteristics and capacities of the fox family, but there is authentic record of them all in the accounts of careful observers...Any full presentation of an individual animal of one of the more highly developed species must depict certain emotions not altogether unlike those which a human being might experience under like conditions. To do this is not by any means as some hasty critics would have it, to ascribe human emotions to the lower animals"

FATHER KRUSCHEN IS OVER 40 but has a young man's energy

"GET THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING"

Says Father Kruschen

There's unlimited "Javan" about Father Kruschen — he's as fresh and active, as brisk and bright, as one of his own happy youngsters. See him move that well-built body of his around as though he were a chirpy light-weight!

Where does all that youthful energy come from? From Kruschen Salts, of course!

Father Kruschen takes his little daily dose of Kruschen Salts as regularly as clockwork — just enough to cover a four-anna bit every morning... No indigestion now! No sluggishness! No headaches or sickness or fever! No nervous irritability! Kruschen has taken years off 'Bap' Kruschen's *real* age, and he knows it! Wisely, he sees that his wife and children take Kruschen too — they are *all* fit and well *all* the time!

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT Kruschen FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

COLOURING COMPETITION FOR ALL

Colour the above picture of a figure in the Elephanta Caves (drawn by Bro. Jayant Pandya) with your paints or crayons, as beautifully as you can. Then cut the picture and attach to it a slip bearing your full name and address, age, class and school or college, and whether boy or girl. There are no fees of any kind, and all boys and girls upto 16 years old can take part in the Competition. Only those who are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, should also mention their certificate Number. The entries should be posted to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay, within ten days from to-day. Several prizes will be awarded.

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan."—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The following letter has been addressed by the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari to all the Secretaries of the various Local Branches. As the letter contains some important points which might as well be followed by all our workers throughout India, I publish it hereunder.

Dear Friend,

I know that every one of us is doing his best for the Balkan-ji-Bari. Still to bring the things up-to-date and to regularise our work, it is necessary, I think, to give attention to certain small details. I am, therefore, to request you:—

(i) to maintain a file of all the duplicate forms of the Members, Companions and Associates of your Branch.

(ii) to keep a list of the Patrons (with their full addresses) in your centre.

(iii) to maintain a small register, containing the names of all your members, and mark their attendance, absence and leave on all occasions of your meetings.

(iv) to keep a small note-book in which remarks of the visitors and their suggestions may be obtained.

(v) to maintain a minutes book of your Branch Executive Committee meetings.

(vi) to keep a file of all correspondence and notices and instructions received from the central body.

(vii) to maintain proper accounts and keep a file of bills and vouchers of the expenses incurred by the Bari, and also an account book in which the income and expenditure of the Local Branch should be shown.

(viii) to divide the year into two terms: The first beginning from the 1st July to the 15th October and the second from the 15th November to the 1st April, and arrange children's meetings once a week if possible, or once a fortnight at least.

(ix) to arrange children's inter-visits, picnics and programmes, and invite such elders as may be helpful, from time to time.

(x) to send monthly reports, with any photographs taken, to the undersigned, without fail.

I believe if the above directions are properly followed, our work will be put on a more regular basis.

Children's Hobbies And Exhibition

Boys and girls may be encouraged to develop their hobbies. Whatever they may be preparing at home, they may bring the same to the meetings to show them to their brethren. After a good collection of such hobbies is made, an exhibition will be arranged.

Children's Trip And Tour.

Invitations for children's visit have been received from the Karachi and Calcutta Balkan-ji-Baris. As it is not possible to hold an All-India Children's Gathering in the near future, it is proposed that a small party of children may be taken to Sind for touring throughout the province, as the Balkan-ji-Bari movement is very strong there, during the month of May. Further discussion about the details, etc. will be held at the next Executive Committee meeting.

Poor Children's Fund

Boys and girls should be encouraged to contribute to this fund, especially on their birthdays. It is proposed that Birthday Greetings Cards may be printed and sent to those children who contribute to the Poor Children's Fund.

"ON THE LAWN".

(Photo by L. N. Parekh.)

Happy Boys—and—Happy Girls.

(Photos by Bro. Padmakant Vora).

"Above the World"

(Photo by M. Desai).

Children's Central Library

The Committee appointed for this purpose has not been able to meet so far. An attempt at starting the Library has, however, been made at Khar.

Funds For The Association

The Balkan-ji-Bari is in great need of funds, specially at the present moment. It is hoped that this matter will receive serious attention which it deserves of all of us.

Thanking you, and with all good wishes,

Yours in Service,
Indra U. Vasavada,
Offg. General Secretary.

The above letter should prove useful to all boys and girls also, as they would know what they are expected to do, to make the activities of our Association a real success.

* * * *

Riddles

WHY is the letter G, like fruit-cake?

Because it makes lad glad.

If a pair of eyeglasses could talk what ancient historian would they mention?

Eusebius (you see by us.)

Why is a camel a most excitable animal?

Because he always has his "back up."

When has a boy four hands?

When he doubles his fists.

Why is a harsh man like a good cabbage?

Because they both have a hard heart.

What is that when it loses its eye, has only a nose left?

No(i)se. When you take the 'r' out of noise, there is only nose left, isn't there?

* * * *

His Presents Requested

Harsha, inviting a friend to his birthday party, explained how to find him in the apartment house where he lived. "Come to the 4th floor", he said, "and where you see the number 39 on the door, push the button with your elbow and when the door opens put your foot against it."

"Why do I have to use my elbow and my foot?" asked his friend.

"Well, for heaven's sake!" exclaimed Harsha; "you are not coming empty-handed, are you?"

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A Page For Women

Is She Engaged To A Chronic Bachelor?

(BY REGINE)

Dear Regine:

I am in love with a young man who says he is in love with me, but is always putting off our marriage. He goes every place with me and takes me wherever I want to go. We are very thick with my brother and siter-in-law and have lots of good times. All around me my friends are getting married and we (the young man and myself) are invited to weddings, receptions, etc., but this doesn't seem to phase him. He says I am too young for marriage. I am nineteen and he is twentyseven. Considering that we have been going together for two and a half years and that I have been on my own since I was seventeen, I think this is a silly argument, don't you? If I didn't love him so much. I would give him up, but I prefer him to any other boy I ever went with. Am I wasting my time? Or do you think I should hang on? I am getting pretty tired.—FRENY.

* * * *

Well, Freny some men can be caught by a woman acting aloof. Some men are webbed by a woman who acts kittenish. Some men are snared by distance...and others by propinquity. You seem to be trying the latter, and from your letter I shouldn't be at all surprised but that it will work.

Your idea of involving him with your family and friends is a very clever tactic. Many a young man finds himself so enmeshed in a girl's family that they have become almost as much of a habit with him as the girl herself. I think, in your case, it would be disastrous for you to withdraw and to begin to act aloof. Your young man simply does not want what he wants or else life flows on too smoothly for him at home. Perhaps he has a designing mother who schemes against you or an indulgent one who is constantly spoiling him.

Most young men whose mothers lay out their clothes and press their trousers, find it hard to make up their minds about marriage.

But I wouldn't wait too long for him to make up his mind if I were you. Tell him you are tired of being around for his Convenience and that you are going to step but a bait. You probably have him so spoiled that he thinks you cannot get along without him. It might be smart for you to develop a few caprices. Men will do more for the capricious woman than they will for the woman who is forever at their feet.

I am afraid you have grown to be as much of a habit with him as he has with you. Don't be always at his back and call. Be very charming in your occasional refusal to see him, but refuse him and stick to it. This takes a good deal of courage, but I think you are more likely to get what you want, than if you never let him down.

But be very appreciative when you are with him so that he will miss your sweetness when you are apart. And if all this strategy fails, I advise you to get a new beau...because you probably have a chronic bachelor on your hands. And why should you?

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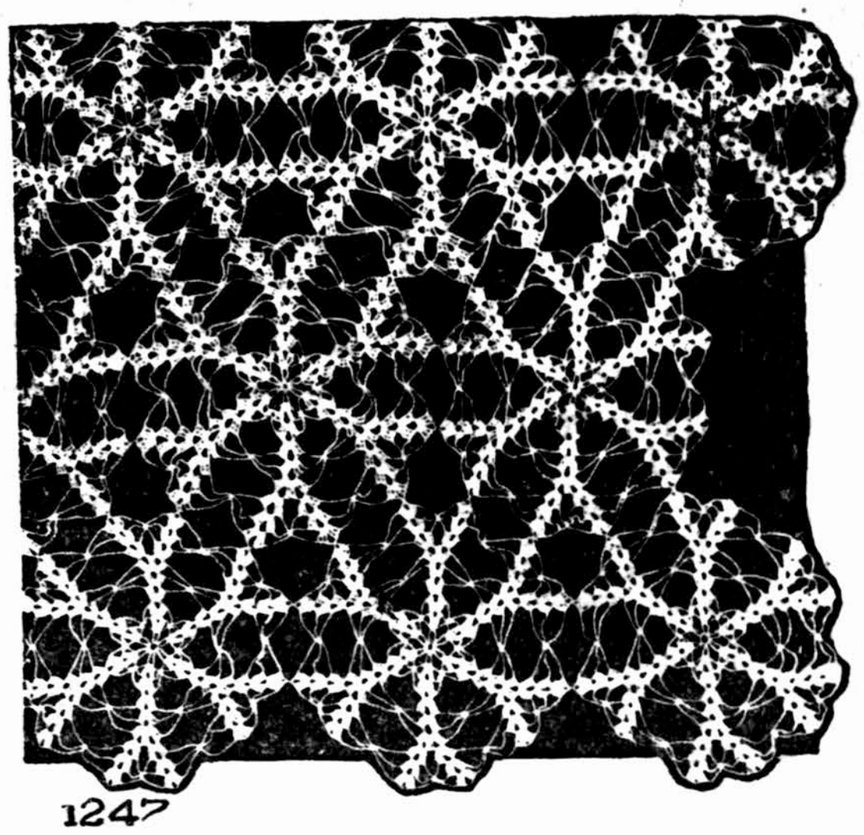
LACE THAT HAS "LOOKS"



TAKE a minute to look at this bit of lace. How many designs can you count? Yes, a minute isn't enough to figure out all the possibilities. Imagine a whole lace tablecloth made in this motif—it's enchanting. You'll want to make matching pieces or your furniture, too. Best of all, it's simple to crochet.

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FIGHT THAT COLD AT ONCE

Neglected colds may develop into complicated affections of the respiratory organs. Stop Colds and Coughs at once with

Alembic

GLYCODIN

TERP-VASAKA

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co LTD

BOMBAY BARODA MADRAS CALCUTTA

Sweden's Old-Established Freedom

"We Reserve The Right To Decide For Ourselves", Says Prince Wilhelm

In an article recently, called "Our Free Sweden", Prince Wilhelm, younger son of King Gustaf and well-known author, deals with the features of Swedish patriotism. "The word Swedish is synonymous with liberty—the two have grown so closely together that it is quite impossible for us to think of the one without the other", he writes. "But liberty is not the same as excess and unrestraint it must be disciplined if it is not to degenerate into its own opposite. Respect for the law has always been a characteristic of the Nordic temperament, in which the sense of justice has constantly become more firmly rooted since education has become the property of all. External independence has gone hand in hand with internal liberty. The Swede has never been a serf under a foreign under a foreign yoke. The will to under a foreign yoke. The will to defend our own runs like a thread through the fabric of our whole history. Rather than yield an inch of what we consider to be justly ours, we have made the greatest sacrifices.

"One thing is certain: the nation that does not sell its soul will never lose it. The aspiration for freedom can be temporarily crushed, but it can never be erased. It will live by virtue of its own indestructibility as long as the world exists, the Prince further writes.

"We have put away for ever all thought of conquest, but self-defence is a living reality in the Swedish mind, and is regarded not only as an obvious right, but equally as a bounden duty. Our present preparednes speaks for this in a way which no one should be able to misunderstand.

"But", Prince Wilhelm continues "independence is not the same as shutting oneself in, blind and deaf to what is happening in the surrounding world. No nation can live in isolation behind walls of self-complacency, or in a false atmosphere of being sufficient unto itself. Everyone must take his place in the great communion which is called humanity, and in which there are tasks for all. It is for us, Swedes, to keep a watchful eye on the course of events. But once and for all our nature is such that we ourselves wish to choose or reject among all the developments that are sweeping like a whirlwind across the earth, we wish to test and examine before we accept something and make it ours. We take nothing unseen. And above all", the Prince concludes, "we reserve the right to decide for ourselves."

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Philatelic paradoxes are by no means uncommon, and one of the most noteworthy is the interest fostered by a stamp set from one of the most isolated spots in the world. The very first news of the proposed issue from Pitcairn Island caught the attention of the stamp world and has held it ever since. Now at last the stamps have arrived here, and are available to all collectors. The retail price of the eight values is in the neighbourhood of dol. 1.50.

This new issue is as attractive as anyone could have wished, and is a credit to the island of its origin, and to the story that lies behind it, for, of course, anything that represents Pitcairn Island must represent the "Bounty" and its mutineers. The central designs of the stamp hold the outlines of the "Bounty" story, while the auxiliary motifs emphasize its characters. The 1/2p green and orange, pictures a cluster of organges, one of the island's most important products. A view of Pitcairn appears on the 1p light and dark purple, together with a smaller picture showing a group of the mutineers. The 1-1/2p carmine and black

presents a portrait of John Adams, the last survivor of the "Bounty", with his home on the island. A presentation of the "Bounty" appears on the 2p brown and green, together with a portrait of Captain William Bligh, the commanding officer whose harsh rule provoked Fletcher Christian and his followers to their mutinous act; the 3p blue and green, is a map design showing the relation of the tiny island to the Americas, Australia and the other South Pacific islands. A full view of the "Bounty" appears on the 6p slate and green, and the shilling slate and violet presents another view of the island from the sea, with a small portrait of Fletcher Christian in one corner. A close-up view of Pitcairn's coast is given on the 2sh. 6p. brown and green, with the group of mutineers again appearing at the left. Each stamp carries a small medallion portrait of King George VI.

And thus, doing itself considerable credit, a new stamp issuing entity appears on the scene, and "Pitcairn Island" may proudly take its place in the Catalogue.

Cuba Commemorates "Penny Black"

Cuba has released a ten cent air mail stamp to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the first postage stamp, and the item makes as thorough coverage of the occasion as you will find. Pictured in the upper left corner is a reproduction of the ancestor of all postage stamps—the "Penny Black" of Great Britain, issued in May, 1840. The lower left corner illustrates Cuba's first postage item, a stamp issued in 1855 with the likeness of Queen Isabella II; the upper right corner is occupied by a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, whose ideas for postal reform culminated in the use of "stick-on" stamps, and the lower right reproduces the first adhesive issued by Cuba after the establishment of the republic in 1902. It is a 2 centavos value picturing palm trees. The centre of the new stamp presents a map of Cuba, the shield of the Republic, the commemorative dates "1840-1940" and the inscription. "Centenario Del Primer Sello Postal". The stamp is printed in dull brown.

Overprints For Occupation

The German occupied territories of Alsace and Lorraine now have overprinted German stamps for postal service. The current Hindenberg type from the 3 pfennig to the 100 pfg values have been surcharged "Elsass" for Alsace and "Lothringen" for Lorraine.

The Balkans Take The Stage

"The powder magazine of Europe" is still aptly named, and the unpredictability of its history may be once again observed by a brief survey of the events commemorated on recent issues.

Bulgaria's latest issue carries more than a faint echo of the past. It is a four value set commemorating the re-annexation of the province of Dobrudja to Bulgaria. The stamps, which are roto-engraved on white paper, are in the following values and designs; 1 Leva gray-green, young couple in peasant costume; 2L carmine, a wheat field with the flags of Bulgaria flying above it; 4L brown and 7L blue, map of Dobrudja. A portrait of King Boris of Bulgaria appears on each value, and the inscription "Dobrudja-1940" is printed in Cyrillic at the top of each stamp.

Another reallotment of territory, set by the Axis powers, has been honored on a postage set. This was the re-annexation of Transylvania to Hungary. This evently is marked by the release of a souvenir sheet comprising a single stamp surrounded by a very elaborate border design. The value of the center stamp is 20f plus 1P and pictures the mounted figure of King Mathias. The border devices include a profile sketch of Matthias and a view of Hunyadi Castle. The sheet is printed in green.

Manchurian Commemoratives

In celebration of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, the state of Manchoukuo has issued a set of two stamps. The date commemorated is 660 B.C. when, according to legend, Jimmu Tenno founded the present reigning dynasty, but beyond that tenuous fact the beginnings of Japanese history lie in a hazy back-ground.

The 2 fen has a design consisting of a panel of writing in native characters, surrounded by a frame made up of the Greek key design and butterflies, symbolic of long life and happiness.

The central design of the 4f depects the "Dragon Dance", with native inscriptions on each side.

Pitcairn Island Arrivals

(By Muriel Nissen)

Spanish Revolution Marked

Spanish Morocco has issued a set of overprinted stamps to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the Spanish Revolution, which began in the protectorate. The overprint consists of the inscrip-

tion: "17-VII-940" and a panel reading "4th Aniversario". The stamps to receive the overprint are the sixteen values of the 1940 pictorial series, as follows: 1 centimo, 2c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 1 Peseta, 2P. 2.50P, 4P and 10P, with the 25c on 20c special delivery.

Changes In Fiji

The British Colony of Fiji in the South Pacific has announced several new postage stamps added to the present series. New items will be 1 1/2 pence red, 2p green and brown, 5p, red and green and 6p black.

Brief Notes

Stamps of Sierra Leone will undergo a colour change, with the 1 ½p appearing in lilac instead of rose-red and the 2p printed in red instead of red-violet.

A new stamp for Trinidad and Tobago will be a 3 cent adhesive in brown and green.

New postage due values are being added to the current series of Straits Settlements in the following denominations: 3 cents green, 5c red, 9c orange and 15c blue.

Twenty-nine values of Venezuela have been authorised for overprinting in the following categories: 12 for postage and 17 for airmail use.

Chile has re-issued the 10 centavos of the 1931 airmail series in bistre.

Guinea has released a charity item with a value of 50 centavos in brown and green. A centred cross is the design, and the stamp is in long vertical format.

Guatemala has overprinted the 1920 1 centavo orange stamp, featuring a portrait of Granados, with the word "Expreso" in red, thus creating a special delivery item.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp has a "Torch of Knowledge" for its motif?
2. On what airmail is an airplane seen flying over Stanley Pool?
3. The "Dark Angel" appears on what postage item?
4. A herd of wild elephants may be seen on what adhesive?
5. What stamp design shows a prince directing fleet manoeuvre
6. On what stamp may be seen an airplane carrying gold ore?
7. Where is Lake Yojoa, and what stamp shows a view of it?
8. The proud form of a pouter pidgeon adorns what postage paper?
9. What stamp pays tribute to Manco Capac, and why?
10. A statue of Jason provides the design for what stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Police Headquarters may be seen on a 1935 stamp of Guatemala.
2. Turkey, in 1916, issued a stamp picturing the "Martyrs Monument".
3. A most attractive airmail stamp, released in 1934 by Tripolitania, shows the shadow of a plane on desert sands.
4. The first congress of the Universal Postal Union was held in Switzerland on October 9th, 1874, and the building that housed the conference is pictured on a Swiss stamp of 1924, commemorating the golden jubilee of the event.
5. The screw-horn antelope is pictured on a stamp of Somaliland Protectorate, issued in 1938.

(COPYRIGHT)

SOME historical facts only known to certain schoolboys are that "A Kaiser is a stream of hot water jumping up and disturbing the earth," and that "Napoleon escaped from Melba."

"An anachronism is a thing a man puts in writing in the past before it has taken place in the future."

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.
WITHOUT OPERATION
Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.
Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 39)

KNOW YOUR CAPITALS?

THIS is a geographical quiz. Go over the list of American nations and capitals cities given below, and determine if they are teamed correctly. That is, which of the capital cities are correctly placed on the same line as the country's name?

1. Buenos Aires	a. Brazil
2. Santiago	b. Argentina
3. Rio De Janeiro	c. Chile
4. San Jose	d. Costa Rica
5. Bogota	e. Colombia
6. Havana	f. Cuba
7. Quito	g. Bolivia
8. La Paz	h. Ecuador
9. Port-au-Prince	j. Dominican Republic
10. Tegucigalpa	k. Nicaragua
11. Managua	l. Haiti
12. Ciudad Trujillo	m. Honduras
13. Montevideo	n. Paraguay
14. Asuncion	o. Uruguay
15. Caracas	p. Venezuela
16. Lima	q. Peru

There's a Clever Trick to This—

NEXT time you want to "show off" at a party, ask someone to balance a needle on the head of a pin. When he or she remarks it can't be done, or says, "What's the trick?" do this:

Produce a bottle with a cork fitted tightly into it, and push the pin into the cork so that it projects for about half an inch. Then bring forth a second cork and fit the needle into it with the point outward.

Now insert two ordinary forks into the sides of the cork containing the needle, so that they may hang down clear of the bottle when the needle point is placed upon the pin head. The needle, balanced on the pin head, can be spun around if you start it very carefully.

The Count of Five

PLACE five buttons in a row. Now place a button above the center and another one below the center, so as to form a cross which will count five buttons one way and three the other. The puzzle is to rearrange the buttons so that you can count five both ways.

DOUBLE SENTENCE

WHEN certain vowels are inserted in their proper places in the following sequence of letters, a sentence will be formed which will read the same from either end.

D D H N N H S B S H N N H D D

Can you supply the missing vowels?

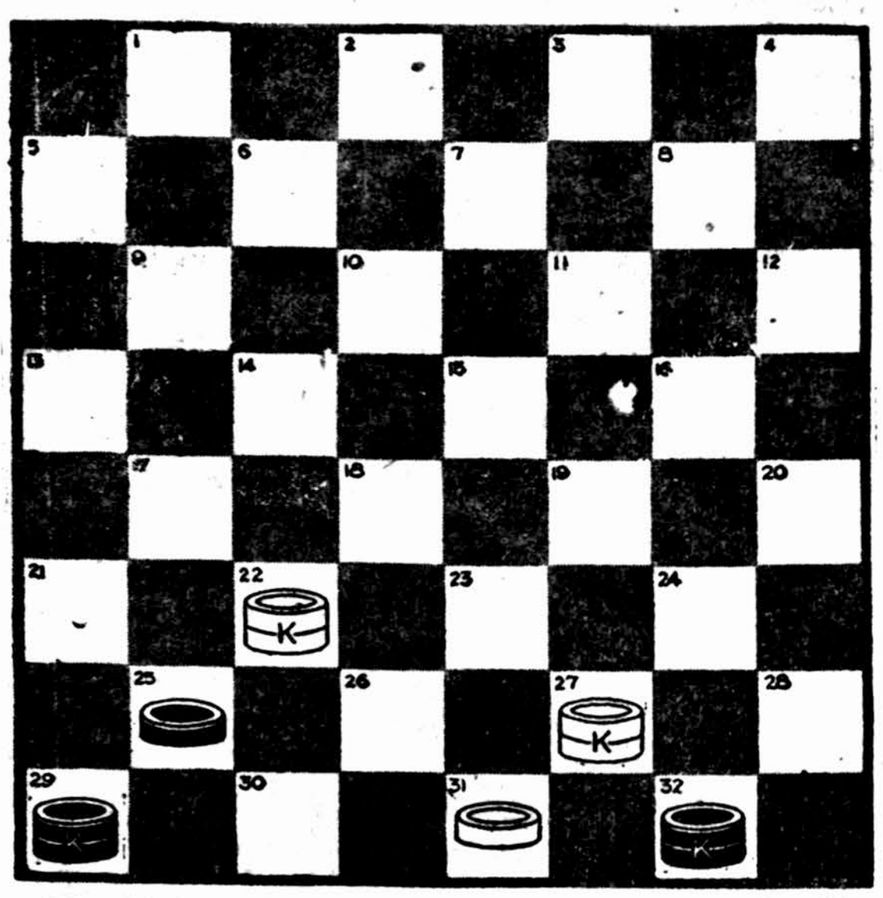
THE MISSING WORDS

SEE if you can fill in the missing letters in the following word square.

E S C A P E
S . . . . S
C . . . . T
A . . . . E
P . . . . E
E S T E E M

The words must read the same from top to bottom as they do from left to right.

A CHECKER PUZZLER



It's white's turn to move. If the proper move is made, white can block black in five moves. Can you make white do it?

Downing an Enemy Plane

MODERN marksmanship is about 90 per cent mathematics. The mathematical feats a gunnery officer has to perform in directing accurate fire are little understood by the public.

But you don't have to have a gunnery officer's mind to figure out the solution to this puzzle:

Let's suppose that one of the guns you see in action fires six shots at one second intervals at a plane that is flying directly toward the gun (not deliberately, of course) at the same rate of speed that the bullets travel. Each of the six shots strikes the plane, but it does not crash to the ground until it is hit by the sixth. How long after the plane is first hit does it crash?

"1941" Puzzle

1	9	= 10
4	1	= 5
5+10		= 15
TOTAL		30

IF you arrange the four numerals 1, 9, 4 and 1 in a nest of squares as shown herewith and add them together horizontally and vertically, they total 30.

The problem today is to rearrange those four numerals in the squares in such a way that the sum total will now be 48.

Can you show how it is done? Fractions are barred and the numeral 9 must not be turned upside down to represent a 6.

Was He a Smart Host?

THIRTEEN guests arrived at a country inn. There were only 12 rooms available, but as each guest desired a separate room, the proprietor thought he could take care of them. He placed the first two guests in room No. 1 and asked them to stay there until he took care of the others. Guest No. 3 he placed in room No. 2, guest No. 4 he placed in room No. 3, guest No. 5 in room No. 4, guest No. 6 in room No. 5, guest No. 7 in room No. 6, guest No. 8 in room No. 7, guest No. 9 in room No. 8, guest No. 10 in room No. 9, guest No. 11 in room No. 10 and guest No. 12 in room No. 11. He then went back to the first room where the two guests had been placed, and asking the thirteenth guest to follow him, he put him in the remaining room.

Apparently all of the guests were given accommodations. How do you explain it?

TRANSPOSITION CIPHER

THE following was a coded cablegram coming to the United States from South America, and deciphered by the intelligence department at the receiving station, which had been warned to be on the look-out for suspicious messages:

UC SACS RONENE ERO XIN PO ICSD APTADF NUA VNU.

Can *you* decipher the message, and tell whether the code had been employed for nefarious purposes, or merely as a protection of interests important to the sender?

PLAY ON WORDS

—1—

"I SWITCH ON TIRE SALES NONE."

This looks like the slang of a bargain hunter owning a car, but really is a well-known proverb with only one letter changed in each word. Not that the proverb doesn't encourage you to thrift—quite on the contrary! Well—can you quote it?

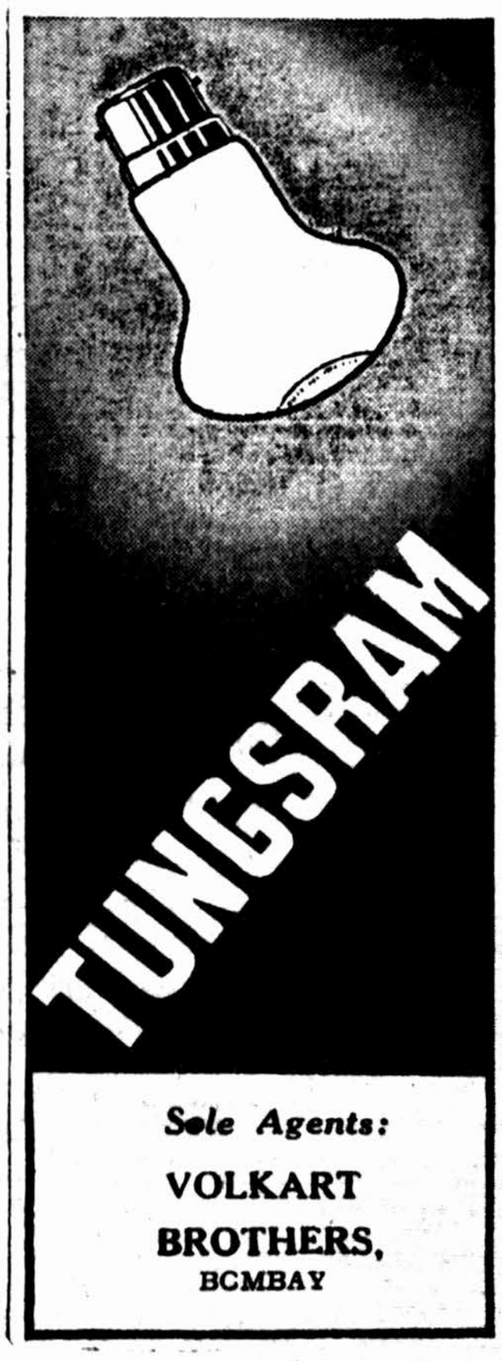
—2—

R D R T P T P T R D R

CAN you fill in the necessary vowels between these consonants (leaving them in their present order), to form a perfect palindrome, a sentence that reads alike from either end? The answer should interest a factory for canned goods in the subject of beets.

—3—

IF you have one-seventh of a microbe, one-eighth of a molecule, one-seventh of nothing, three-sevenths of a mystery, and one-fifth of a dream, the outcome of this union might frighten you. Can you imagine what it is?



Cross-Quiz Puzzle

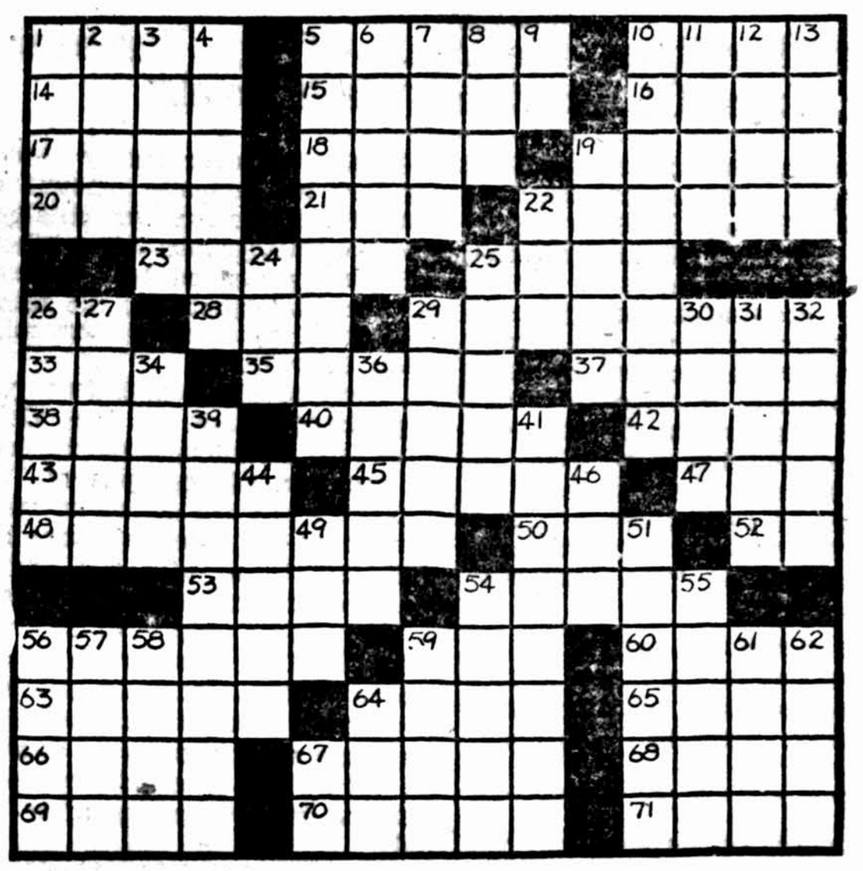
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Ten-footed crustacean
5—Who was the mother of the deposed King Carol?
10—Lean at ease
14—Twilled cotton goods
15—Winged
16—Thought
17—Keel-billed cuckoos
18—Borders
19—Ermine in its summer coat
20—Greater part
21—Lick up
22—What English clergyman wrote: "A Sentimental Journey"?
23—Country in ancient Greece
25—Cocoanut-husk fibre
26—Symbol for selenium
28—Prefix: not
29—What part of the American continent was discovered by John Cabot in 1497?
33—Note of the Guido scale
35—Which of the disciples was named Simon?
37—Kiln
38—A color
40—What former Italian duchy, now part of France, is sought for by the Italian government?
42—Ireland
43—Malay hen
45—Citrus fruit
47—Conjunction
48—What American naval captain said: "Don't give up the ship"?
50—Take up by absorption
52—Plural suffix
53—Female sheep
54—Long-necked wading bird
56—Canadian port in Ontario
59—Stuff
60—Wander
63—Heap up
64—Prefix: two
65—What Russian Czar was surnamed "The Terrible"?
66—Artificial enclosed surface
67—What English actor starred in "Goodbye Mr. Chips"?
68—Bird's habitat
69—What English poet wrote "Elegy in a Country Churchyard"?
70—Pigs collectively
71—Merriment

VERTICAL

1—Bivalve mollusk
2—City in Nevada
3—Plant with fragrant warm-tasting seed
4—Where did the famous "Tea Party" take place?
5—Ropes used for cables
6—Assumed name
7—Inclined driveway
8—Neuter pronoun
9—Electrical engineer (abbr.)
10—Able to read and write
11—Aroma
12—Incline
13—Tardy
19—Agitates
22—Convulsive sigh
24—Cut the top off
25—Ricochet
26—Individual leaf of a calyx
27—Feminine name
29—Steep natural bank
30—What name was humorously applied to the 1914 "Defense of the Realm Act"?
31—Sheep-like
32—Tears apart
34—Again
36—Soapstones
39—Who headed the Provisional Government following the Russian Revolution of March, 1917?
41—What famous national reservation lies in central California?
44—Who wrote "It Can't Happen Here"?
46—Correlative of neither
49—National Education Association (abbr.)
51—Pondering
54—Who was hanged on a gallows fifty cubits high? (Bib.)
55—Unusual
56—Who created a famous troupe of marionettes: Tony ——?
57—Mohan-medan prince
58—Genus frog
59—Italian painter
61—Urn-like receptacle
62—Grafted (Heraldry)
64—To endow
67—Doctor of Science (abbr.)



(For Solutions See Page 39)

A PLEDGE

When late the flowing dusk hurries.
With passions fond and nude,
To kiss the tunes of singing breeze,
In bashful attitude;
And through the leaves of rose when flow
The creeping silver lines,
With their shimmering winks of glow,
In deep infinite signs;
Awake then like the waves of wine,
And bare thy bosom in
My arms with fear, and, calmly twine
A tender pledge of sin!

A. A. WAHAB.
(Osmania.)

Doctor: "How are you getting along with the ten cigarettes a day I advised?"

Patient: "Not very well, sir."

Doctor: "How do you account for that?"

Patient: "Perhaps it is because I'd never smoked before!"

Educational Situation In Bombay's Suburbs

By: 'Suburbanus')

The article, "Bombay Still Leads" published in these columns on the 16th instant ostensibly as propaganda of the Safety Squad movement launched by Mr. Trollip and his Association contains a series of misleading statements like the following:

.. Educationists in India have failed to adapt the present school curriculum to the needs of our time. Subjects, which ten or twenty years ago, may have been important are still allowed to crowd the curriculum in spite of their little or doubtful present value while more vital and urgent information is being withheld from the children for lack of space in the school time-table. Education today still persists in dealing with the problems that faced the generation before us and miserably fails to equip the children of to-morrow for what awaits them.

SUBURBAN HIGH SCHOOLS

Apart from the title of Mr. Perreira to generalize in the irresponsible manner in disregard of actual conditions obtained in the majority of schools in the city and suburbs, a comparative study of the curricula, text-books and the general system of training of the children in practically all secular, full-fledged private and grant-in-aid high schools in the Bombay Suburban District reveals that the schools where the Safety Squad movement is being promoted alone can fall under the category of antiquated, unscientific and unnational educational institutions.

With the development of some of the towns the Bombay Suburban district during the last few years, a number of educational institutions have been established mostly with private enterprize and devotion to the cause of education and they have to-day flourished in a remarkable manner so that, in many respects, they can compare favourably with, and even maintain superiority over, similar institutions in the city. Situated generally in pleasant surroundings, they are well-staffed and controlled by the Education Department of the Government. Even apart from the influence exerted by the recent changes in educational policy and particularly the valuable contribution made to educational reform by the late Congress Ministry, these institutions have been directed generally by those who understand and translate correct methods of educational training and who cannot be accused of sectarian narrow-mindedness, obscurantism or influence of alien foreign control.

BAN ON MARATHI

In contrast to these institutions, on the other hand, the schools run by the Roman mission and which are controlled by the hierarchy of Rome show in text-books, curricula and general atmosphere influence of ideas that are centuries old and implanted in colonial territory irrespective of the needs of conditions obtaining amongst the children that are trained primarily with a view to instil in them the ideology that regards education essentially as an 'instrument of the Faith'. The selection of text-books and the entire system of training are inevitably foreign and ill-adapted to the intellectual, mental as well as spiritual requirements and even receptivity of those who are 'trained.'

Thus, even if Mr. Trollip's gospel is taught side by side with the Roman Catholic catechism in some of these schools it cannot be considered as marking any advance in educational methodology. Mr. Perreira's charge, again, can be fully proved in the case of the institutions where the speaking of Marathi is banned and punished amongst little children who speak (with the exception of an insignificant fraction that has adopted English as their 'mother tongue') a local dialect of Marathi. This, too, at a time when the University of Bombay and the Education Department have revised their previous policy in the matter of Indian languages as media of expression and instruction.

WASTEFUL

Whatever claims may have been advanced in behalf of the Safety Squad movement, they become wholly unacceptable when the actual conditions under which the children have to live are taken into consideration. The Safety First movement in itself is highly superficial and faddist so far at least as the school children are concerned. In the first place, the traffic conditions in the suburban areas are quite different from those obtained in the city and the training given in Safety First is wasteful. In the second place, the thesis that the training given by the Association could prevent any substantial percentage of road accidents is not supported by any reliable evidence and has been rebutted by the figures and percentages of road accidents in cities and countries where such training is given on a generous scale. In the third place, the diversion involved and the demand on the children's energy and time that the movement makes are out of proportion to the advantages or results obtained.

As regards hygienic training and training in physical culture, it should and does form an integral part of the normal school

(Continued on next Page)

EDUCATIONAL SITUATION IN BOMBAY'S SUBURBS

(Cont. from previous Page)

training and no "Kulturkampf" such as has been outlined is called for. It is needless to say that the missionary mentality and the attitude of patronage are strongly resented and, in so far as the physical standard and well-being of the children are concerned, they are related primarily to the standard of living and nutrition obtained amongst the classes from which the children come. The socalled 'problems' of this character are part of the single social problem and Mr. Trollip and his enthusiastic boys do not appear to understand the scientific or sociological bases of the conditions they aspire to improve.

The non-Roman schools give adequate training in handicrafts and suitable manual training and the programme of vocational training has been introduced and encouraged by the governmental education department itself. But the exploitation of school children (including girls) after the example of the Dickensian Squeers must be condemned as undesirable. Secularism the principles of which are in conformity with the modern ideas of educational training of the young must be introduced in all schools.

The system of enrolling 'squads' of children for replacing municipal or any other public health agency must be condemned as strongly. The parents of the children and rate-payers finance and maintain sanitation and other services for attending to tasks that no class of children or voluntary effort can or should discharge. There seems no necessity for school children to do 'slumming' and a visit to the different localities including the gaothan and other quarters in the suburbs can demonstrate that those who are so vociferous about 'health squads' are neglecting application of the principle that they have had the audacity to preach to the school children.

Why do not the leaders of the squads clean up these localities and give a demonstration in what they want others to do.

EDUCATIONAL ORIENTATION

To sum up, it is not the schools conducted by the Roman mission on sectarian lines but the institutions which are free from sectarian bias of any kind that are really carrying on the work of education. That these institutions should reflect in their methods and the results obtained from the training in practice at these institutions the inadequacies and defects of the existing system of education generally is ineyitable. But their essential orientation and the ideals set up in the management of these institutions are more in conformity with national education in its real sense than the corresponding orientation or ideals dictated by foreign policies and agencies that are at present infact impeding the progress of education and educational reform.

Photography's Part In Modern Warfare

Camera Facilitates The Work Of The Bombers; Value Of American "Flash Bomb"

In modern air reconnaissance photography plays a very important part. Nearly all military operations and planned air attacks are prefaced by a series of photographic reconnaissance flights; and after an offensive photographic records are required by the High Command in order to ascertain the effectiveness of the assault, the resulting disposition of enemy forces, the amount of disruption of communications, and other vital factors, writes the Air Correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian."

Before the R.A.F. opened its air offensive against Germany a very large number of reconnaissance flights were made by our long-range aircraft over enemy territory, and an immense amount of detailed information was obtained from the photographs taken. These were closely studied by experts, and their interpretation did much to ensure the success of the raids which followed.

A considerable time before the magnificent attack on the Dortmund-Ems Canal was carried out, for example, photographs of the stop-gates and the aqueduct were secured by our reconnaissance aircraft, and these, with the reports of our observers, formed the basis of the whole plan which was adopted. Air photography also figured in the attack on the Italian naval base at Taranto, and the scale of the damage done to the enemy was assessed from photographs made shortly after the raid.

NIGHT PHOTOGRAPHY

So important is air photography in this war that every effort is being made by both Britain and Germany to introduce improvements to photographic equipment. The announcement that the United States Army Air Corps has released to the R. A. F. a device for mapping enemy country from the air at night is therefore of interest. The apparatus, which is described as a "flash bomb", has been experimented with for a number of years, and it is claimed that it is possible to secure night photographs with it from high altitudes and with detail accurately depicted.

Another new photographic device has been evolved in the United States by the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, of Rochester, New York. This is an aerial protective lens which is said to obtain exceptional detail from great heights. Tests, it is reported, have revealed that from a height of three miles photographs taken with a camera equipped with the lens possess such sharpness of detail that objects are easily identified within an area of 28 square miles. Railway sleepers and army motor-cyclists driving along roads could be counted throughout the full area of the lens.

It is worth recording that the highest photograph ever taken was secured by Major A. W. Stevens in the stratosphere balloon Explorer II at a height of 72,395 feet (nearly 14 miles). The area covered was about 105 square miles.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Harvard Plan To Assist National Defence

(Continued From Page 8)

care for European child refugees. Working in collaboration with Yale, which was the leader in the movement, the Harvard group has made plans to take in many of these refugees. Arrangements are now being made for the reception, education and medical care of these children, who are to be forwarded through persons in England and Canada.

Leaders of the movement at Harvard emphasize that the organization is not to be considered a "pressure group." It has carefully refrained from taking stands on matters of policy, they declare, so that it may not be branded either interventionist or isolationist. It does not seek to bring pressure to bear through the use of mass petitions, but rather to provide for the individual an opportunity to serve his country according to his talents and to awaken the nation to what is considered "serious and immediate danger."

LEANORE PIPER—THE PSYCHIC

(Continued From Page 10)

in a chair, her head resting on pillows piled on a stand before her. She turns her face to the left so that she cannot see the writing executed with her right hand, which, holding a pencil, rests upon a pad on another table to her right. She talks on various subjects until suddenly dropping forward on the pillows."

An example of the testimony alleged to have been communicated by Mrs. Piper to him was described to me by Professor Hyslop as follows:

"Once while I was having a sitting with Mrs. Piper, a 'message' was received from a man, a stranger to me, who gave his name and that of his home town. He also stated that he had lost a finger. I made inquiry in the county and town mentioned as his home and found that the oldest residents of the same name, people 75 and 84 years old, had never heard of him. Later I found a cousin of those people's father who had had the same name and had died before I was born. Pursuing my inquiries still further, I found that this man had lost a finger in the War of 1812."

This mysterious woman succeeded in retaining the confidence of all who investigated her, and because of her persistent refusals to make public demonstrations of her alleged phenomena, she retained the respect even of the skeptics who refused to capitulate to her. She disclaimed any theories as to the source from which her alleged "messages" were derived.

What was her power? Will any one ever know?

(COPYRIGHT)

RED FOX

(Continued From Page 32)

rise from the ground; Red Fox had broken his wing.

When his three remaining children were grown to good size, the evil of man fell upon the fox family. A camper left a fire burning. The wind caught the sparks and scattered them through the dry woods. Shortly there was a roaring forest fire that cracled the choked and destroyed everything before it, leaving a black wasteland behind it.

Red Fox saw deer, rabbits, vicious animals, and birds fleeing together before the flames. He led his own family toward a pond which they reached just in time to submerge themselves, all but the tips of their noses, when the woods all round the pond burst into flame. After the danger was past, they had difficulty finding food to live on. They saw their friends lying dead on all sides.

The last adventure of Red Fox was when he was caught in a chicken house and sent to a fox hunting club.

It was ignominious to be trapped in a hen house; but to be sent to a hunting club was worse. Red Fox was turned loose in front of the clubhouse where the hunters cheered to see him flee away to the covert. Four days later, the fox heard dogs on the hunt. He had no fear; no dogs had ever come near him.

But this time, Red Fox was against trained hunting dogs, running in a pack, followed by men on horses. The dogs knew every trick that he did and soon the fox could hardly breathe. Then he came to a brick wall which he jumped. There he saw a road where a wagon jogged along. On the back of the wagon was a box. Red Fox remembered the box on the train when he had come to this place. Into it he now jumped, curling down out of sight. The dogs could not find the fox, who waited until it was entirely safe, then fled to the distant mountains. That ends the story of Red Fox.

STUDIO THEATRE WINS POPULARITY!

(Continued From Page 8)

of what "back-stage" really means in the theatre.

Eight artists have been added to the staff and separate departments have been set up for opera, the musical dramatic stage and a film workshop. Among those added to the staff are George Szell, internationally famous conductor; Herbert Graf, stage director of the Metropolitan Opera House; Lewis Jacobs, continuity writer and author; Paolo Milano, Italian stage director, editor and lecturer; Hans Sondheimer, construction engineer and specialist in theatre design and technique; Jacob L. Steisel, authority in theatrical law; Viktor Fuchs, concert and opera singer, and two dancers, Trudy Goth and Jerome Andrews.

The other playwrights, actors and musicians on the active staff of the Workshop during its first term will continue their work of last year.

With the collaboration of such experts in a kind of technical laboratory, the Dramatic Workshop hopes, says Mr. Piscator, to make a practical and definite contribution to the solution of practical problems as they arise. "Such experiments have been made in various theatres during the past fifteen years but often proved costly because they were made in the commercial theatre before their value to the theatre in general could be tested," he said. "If properly developed and regularly used, however, such experiments, far from being costly, would permit every experimental and community theatre, as well as commercial theatres, to achieve effects hitherto possible only for unlimited budgets."

SOLUTIONS TO PUZZLES

CHECKER PUZZLE: W22-17, B32-23, W31-26, B23-30, W17-21, and white is bound to corner black.

COUNT OF FIVE: Take the two end buttons off the row of five and place them on top of the centrer button.

KNOW YOUR CAPITALS: The capitals and nations should be matched as follow: 1b, 2c, 3a, 4d, 5e, 6f, 7h, 8g, 9l, 10m, 11k, 12j, 13o, 14n, 16p, 16q.

THE MISSING WORDS: Horizontally, top to bottom: Escape, stoves, covert, avenue, peruse, esteem.

WAS HE A SMART HOST: Guest No. 2 was not provided for.

DOWNING AN ENEMY PLANE: 2-1/2 seconds

TRANSPOSITION CIPHER: This is a code of the "alternate vertical" type. The solution is found by forming a six-line square of six letters to each line, using the sequence of letters as given in the message. The message is read off by starting at the upper right-hand corner of the rectangle and reading first down and then up and then down, and so on, alternately. The message reads: "SEND FUNDS INCA-EXCAVATIONS COROPUNA PERU."

DOUBLE SENTENCE: DID HANNAH SEE BEES? HANNAH DID.

PLAY ON WORDS: 1—A stitch in time saves nine; 2—Red root put up to order; 3—Monster.

11	9	-20
4		- 4
15+	9	- 24
TOTAL		48

"1941" PUZZLE

Crossword Puzzle Solution.

PLACE OF SCULPTURE IN ARCHITECTURE

(Continued From Page 5)

viding he can assess his own valuation and prove his justification.

It is true that modern architecture is usually void of sculpture; only the bleak carcass of strict utility is the present fashion, but I sincerely believe this to be only a temporary phase. The architects have been sickened by the indiscriminate use of florid sculpture on buildings during the nineteenth century, and in effect they seem to have said, "Let's reveal our utilitarian structure and show the world our logical outlook and our contempt for unnecessary embellishment." The pendulum has swung in the opposite direction; just as the artistic pendulum has swung many times before.

I firmly believe that Sculpture will eventually find its legitimate place in Architecture, but never again as in the 19th century. The architect will, in the course of time, in our own time, we hope, accept a compromise between beauty and utility, neither elaborating into degeneracy; on the other hand, not stressing too much the utility side of the question, which by itself may lack beauty. Sculpture would thus rediscover its logical purpose and give full expression to the particular age in which we are living.

(From a recent talk given to the women students of Wilson College, Bombay, by Mrs. Gerrard).

LATE MR. S. RANGA IYER

(Continued from Page 2)

at times in company, but always with the sunny side up.

Mr. Iyer used always to boast about what he called his "intuition" and would often wake up after the events had transpired to proclaim that he went by his "intuition", this unfailing counsel of his "inner voice" wherever he was in a 'jam" because his sheet-anchor and the more he relied on this "inner voice", the more did he become strong to weather the storm of his early life; Mr. Iyer has had his share of the average journalist's "desserts" but he lived a life full of experiences and memories.

GREAT MIND

To those who had the opportunity to know Mr. Iyer at close quarters his death should come as a serious shock and a personal loss, for, he was more than a fellow-jounalist and a mere friend. In Mr. Iyer were writ large qualities of a great man and a greater mind which he could but demonstrate in a limited manner to the vast circle of his friends; often, in moments of helplessness one could see "Iyer" simply melting out of his sorrow for the thought that his God "Vaikkathappan" would not let him live a fuller life in the larger mankind's good.....

This is but a modest tribute to his many qualities which can not be adequately put down in printed words alone and it is the hope of the writer that those who have had the privilege and pleasure to stand by and intimately know Mr. Iyer would devise measures to do something to adequately perpetuate his memory, even as Mr. Iyer did towards commemorating the services of the late Mr. K. C. Roy, the doyan of Indian Journalism. The paths of glory lead but to the grave, indeed. "Requiescat in Pace".

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

(Continued from Page 1)

The equation is as follows:

A plus px plus x (c plus nx) equal to B plus qx

or more simply

A plus x (nx plus p plus c) equal to B plus qx

If in this equation we insert the estimated values of A, B. p, q, c and n, then x will be the date on which the war will, as far as can be ascertained, end in a German collapse.

Naturally, some of these figures are secrets which none of the belligerent countries can divulge We shall, however, take the case most unfavourable to Britain and most favourable to Germany and insert figures which, so far as is possible, take into account all losses of machines, all delays in output due to air raids, etc.

A equal to 10,000 (possibly too low a figure).

B equal to 15,000 (due allowance being made for German losses).

p equal to 60 (this figure is purposely set low.)

c equal to 20 (this figure is probably already exceeded).

q equal to 75 (assuming that Germany and Italy, with the help of industry in the occupied countries, can produce this number of aeroplanes daily).

n equal to 1/6, which is the rate of arithmetical progression at which American (and Canadian) deliveries are increasing. The figure is based on the assumption of a constantly increasing number of aircraft factories, and on such a scale (as is in fact occurring) that every day adds to the present U. S. A. and Dominion output of 20 machines a further number at a rate corresponding to one-sixth of the squares of all the figures, viz. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36. but in each case divided by 6. On this reckoning the American and Dominion output increases with time as follows:

4/6. 9/6, 16/6, 25/6, 6/1 etc.

This arithmetical progression corresponds to the observed rate of increase in American aircraft production.

Finally, our equation takes this form

x2 plus 30x equal to 30,000.

Five Months At Most

Any schoolboy who has learnt to solve quadratic equations will now be able to find the unknown quantity: x equal to 159 days, or five months.

That then is Germany's real situation, provided that our figures are correct. It does not greatly matter if one or other figure has been set too high or too low. The vital figure is n. This pregnant n will play its part in world history! It represents the vast economic potential of America and the British Empire, a potential which is steadily growing and which is almost unlimited.

Nor is it of any importance whether the critical moment for Germany arrives after exactly 159 days. That it will come, and at latest in the summer of 1941, is clear to all who consider Germany's capacity, on the one hand, and that of America and the British Empire on the other, and who select the most accurate figures obtainable This double equation is not a conjuring trick. No doubt Mr. Churchill had it in mind when he spoke of Britain's approaching superiority in the air.

How this superiority will assert itself is another question. Before long, perhaps, Germany will have personal experience of "total war" in the air. Perhaps an overwhelming British air fleet will allow a landing force to carry the offensive on to German soil.

Whatever happens, two things are certain. First, no territorial conquests by Germany and Italy can prevent the dictatorships from losing air supremacy. Secondly, as soon as ever this fact is borne in upon German minds, they will succumb to despair. When German cities are exposed to constant air bombardment, such as Hitler planned against London, then the end of the war will be in sight.

TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP

(Continued from Page 8)

more dictation by the teacher and less student participation might be desirable in their own class.

TEACHER ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

Accepting the challenge, the teacher proposed that the class be operated as a dictatorship for two weeks; at the end of that time, the students would be permitted to choose which method they preferred for the rest of the year.

The students accepted the proposal. The teacher became a "Hitler". He prescribed all classroom activities. He became sole arbiter of debatable questions. In fact, he even appointed two students to serve as secret police to report to him daily the actions of their classmates.

Each class period opened with the reading of these reports by the teacher. At the end of the first week of the majority of students cried "Hold, enough!" Firmly, the teacher-dictator saw the experiment through for the designated period.

"At the end of two weeks the class voted unanimously to return to its accustomed democratic procedures," the report notes.

Unfortunately, much of the civic teaching in American high schools is still concerned chiefly with bookish descriptions of the structure of institutions of Governments, making the subject lifeless and uninspiring. it was found.

Happy exceptions exist. however. In the Benjamin Franklin High School of this city, teachers from various fields prepare intercultural units stressing the value of the contributions of radical and national groups represented in the student body.

At the Moultrie (Ga.) High School and the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School, Gainesville. Fla., white students study the problems and achievements of the Negro race. A course entitled "Builders Together" in the Santa Barabra (Calif.) High School deals with the cultures and accomplishments of the minority groups of that neighbourhood.

BALLOT TECHNIQUE TAUGHT

Other methods are employed to train the pupils for citizenship. Techniques of using the ballot are stressed in the high schools of Detroit and Pittsburgh, where school elections are held at the time of municipal elections. The pupils use the same type ballot as their elders, voting on a city wide basis.

Training for citizenship and the democratic way of life requires an understanding and close co-operation between the school and the community. The study maintains that schools can bridge the gaps which too often isolate their teaching and other activities from the life of the communities about them.

At the Abraham Lincoln High School in Los Angeles, a co-ordinating council was formed, composed of students who serve the community in diverse ways. Some go to hospitals and give programmes to shut-in children. Others supervise playgrounds for smaller children, teaching them music and handicrafts after school. Still others lead clubs for younger boys and girls.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"MOTHER," said little Tommy, "if a poor, hungry little boy came to the door and asked for something to eat, would you give him that piece of tart that was left from dinner?"

"Why, of course I would," answered his mother.

"Good! Just wait till I go round the front door."

* * * *

IN the mess-room of a railway station a hefty guard was learning over a small gas ring, sterilizing his whistle in water boiling in a small egg saucepan.

One of his colleagues asked another, "What's 'e doin' of?"

"Lumme!" was the reply, "Old 'Arry must be 'ungry—'e's cooking the pea in his whistle for dinner!"

* * * *

A WOMAN, whose son was a prisoner of war in Germany, received a letter which at first rather puzzled her.

He wrote in glowing terms of the kindness being shown to him. But the last sentence explained everything:—

"Tell all my friends in the Army about the kindness that is being shown to me; tell it to my friends in the Air Force; but, above all, tell it to the Marines!"

* * * *

TWO friends (one married, the other a bachelor) were at the latest play, admiring the performance of a famous actor.

"By Jove", the married man murmured, "he's wonderful. The way he displays affection towards the leading lady, eh?"

"Yes—pretty good", the bachelor agreed. "But you know, he's been married to her, actually, for eighteen years."

"What? Really married? Gosh —what an actor!"

* * * *

A BIG man and a little man were having an argument on the bank of a canal. They got very hot about it. At last, the big man said, "I could pick thee up and throw thee across the cut."

The little man replied, "Thee couldn't. I bet thee half-a-crown thee couldn't."

The big man said, "Done," picked him up, whirled him round, and pitched him right into the middle.

The little man scrambled out, and said, "Where's my half-crown?"

The other replied, "Half-crown be blowed. I'm going to do it if I stay here all day."

A YOUNG peer, now in the Army, was taking parade the other day. He noticed a man swaying ominously.

"What's the matter with that man, sergeant?" he said.

The sergeant made a close inspection.

"Drunk as a lord, my lord," he snapped.

* * * *

ON going into the cowshed, the farmer was surprised to find his new hand, a town girl, giving one of the cows a drink from her milking pail.

"What are ye doin' that for?" he demanded.

"Well," explained the girl, "the milk seemed pretty thin to me, so I thought I'd better put it through the process again."

* * * *

A MAN was renowned for his inability to think of anything to say to women. His friends were amazed when, the morning after meeting a strange girl at a dance, it was announced that he had become engaged. One inquired how it had happened.

"Well," said the tongue-tied one, "I danced with her three times and couldn't think of anything else to say."

A MOTORIST passing a fruit shop noticed a small boy stealing some plums which were displayed outside the shop.

"Hi, mister," the motorist shouted to the assistant, "watch your plums."

"Tuppence a pound," the assistant promptly replied.

* * * *

THE customer was busy sawing on the steak he has ordered.

"Is it tough" asked the waiter, solicitously.

The customer was exhausted. He turned to the waiter with defeat in his eyes and said: "When I order beef and get horse, I don't care, but next time please take the harness off before you start serving."

* * * *

HE was going through his medical examination for the army.

"Are your eyes good? asked the M. O.

"Umph," replied the recruit.

"Hearing all right?"

"Umph".

"What's wrong with you tongue?"

The recruit took a pencil and paper from his pocket and scribbled: "My mother always taught me to hear all, see all and say nowt."

MISTRESS: "I thought you had given up the milkman, Mary, but I saw you out with him again this evening."

Maid: "Oh, I've chucked him all right, mum. I'm just workin' off a week's notice with him."

* * * *

ROBERT Burns once arrivec upon the quay at Greenock just in time to see a wealthy merchant being rescued from the harbor. After the merchant had recovered, he thanked the sailor and solemnly presented him a shilling.

The crowd which had collected protested loudly at the parsimony; but Burns stopped them, saying: "Leave him alone. The gentleman is, of course, the best judge of the value of his life."

* * * *

GRANNY was tucking her four-year old grandson up for the night.

"Now, dearie", she cooed, "ready for your bedtime story?"

"Not to-night, thank you, granny," he replied politely.

"Shall I sing you to sleep."

"I'd rather not."

"Then what shall I do?"

"Granny", said the youngster, hopefully, "s'pose you take a walk and let me get some sleep?"

Our Humorist At Large

She: "It's awfully good of you to ask me to preside at the bazaar, but I'm afraid I've nothing to come in."

He: "My dear Mrs. Bilge, please don't let that deter you."

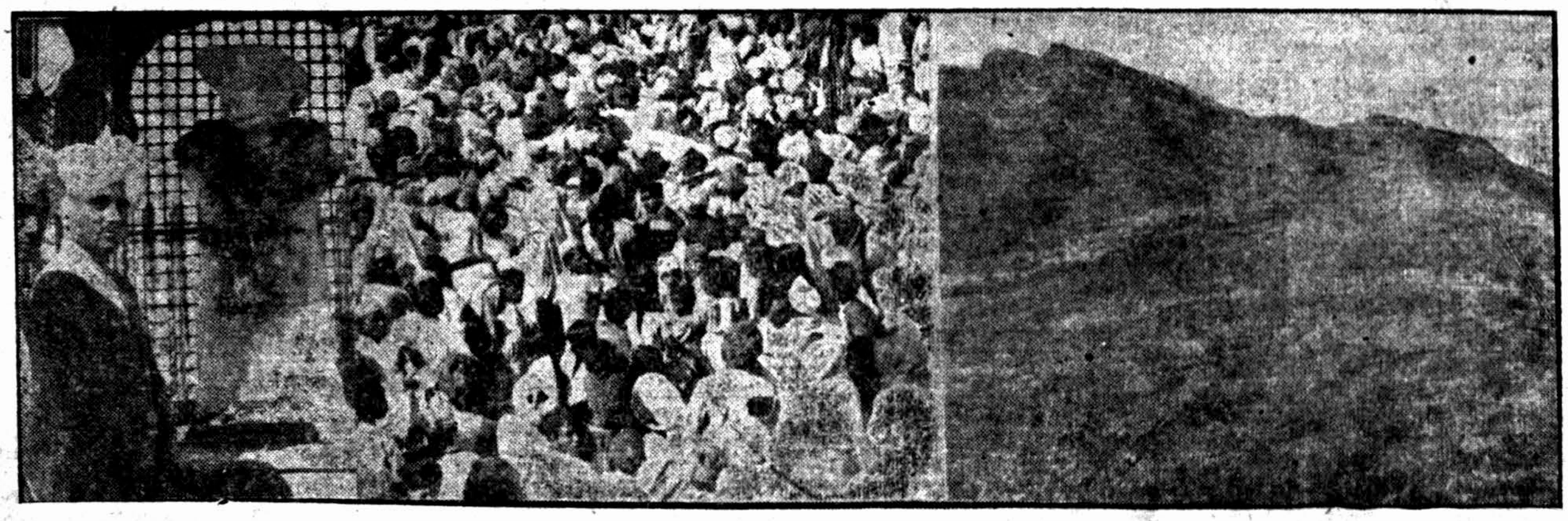
Stout lady: "My first husband never took me for a row."

Perspiring Boatman: "Didn't he, Mum. What did he die of, might I ask?"

He: "My missis has joined your mob!"

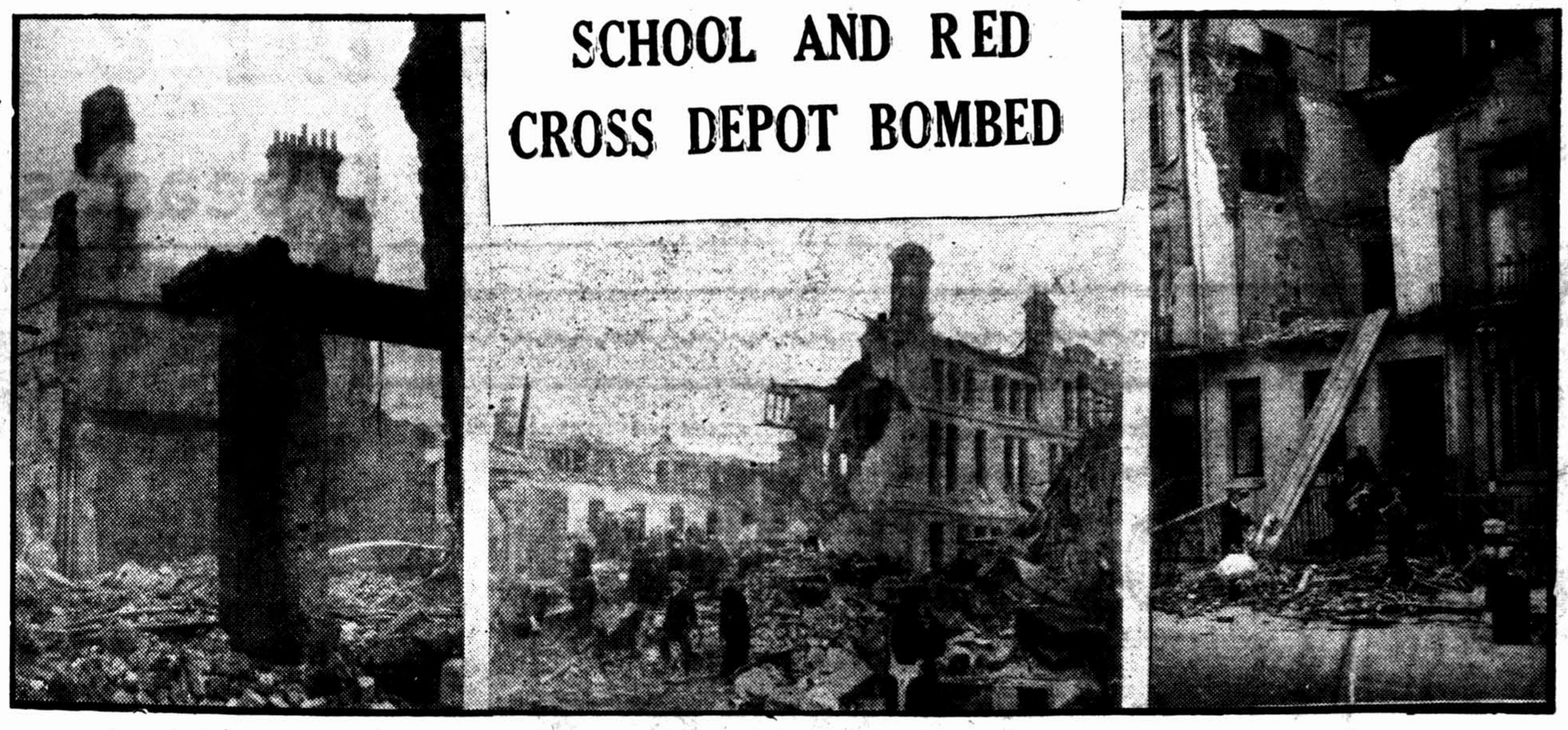
She: "Well, what about it?"

He: "What about it! What about my separation allowance?"

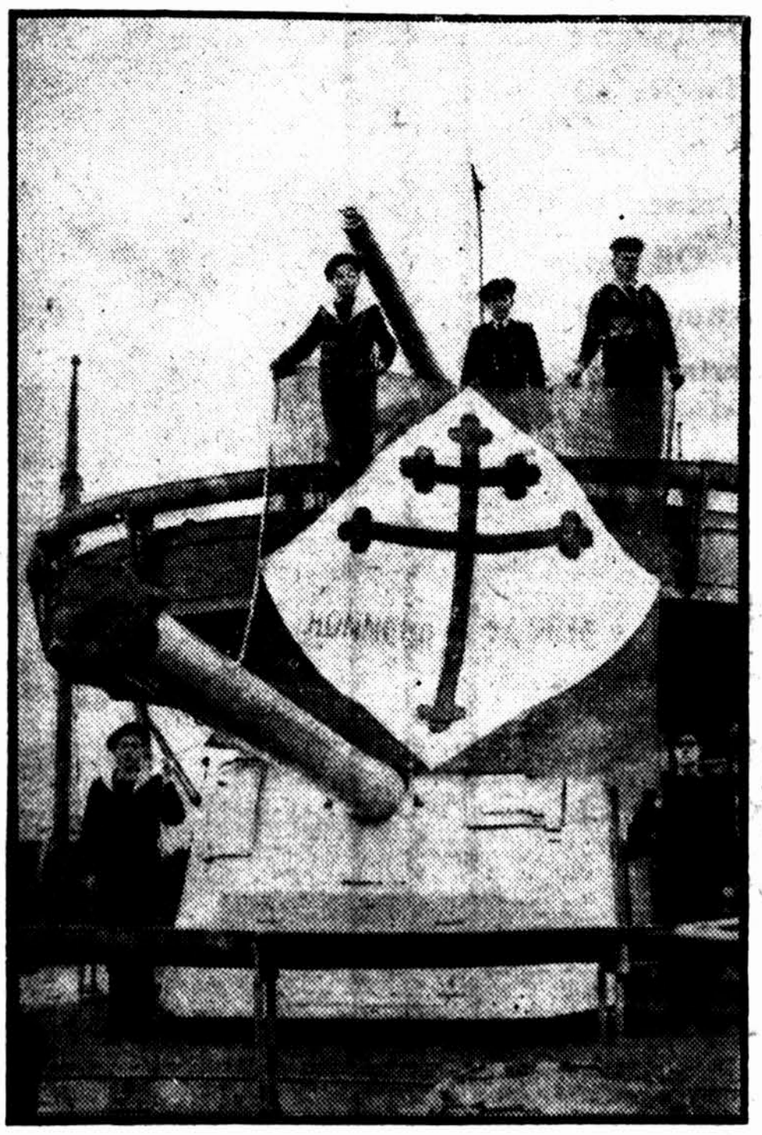


A bust of Tanaji Malsure, the great Mahratta warrior and righthand man of Shivaji, was unveiled last week on the famous Sinhagarh Hill, near Poona, which was the scene of Tanaji's immortal exploit. Photo at the left shows the Raja Saheb of Sandur unveiling the bust in the presence of a large gathering, while at the right is a view of Sinhagarh Hill.

SCHOOL AND RED CROSS DEPOT BOMBED



(L. to R.) 1 After London's night of fire on New Year's Eve, St. Paul's still towers high above the city where many ruins testify to the severity of the Nazi raid 2. A bombed school in Liverpool. 3. A Red Cross Depot in London area after Nazi air raid.



Left—The flag of "Free France" on a French destroyer which came to British port after the capitulation of French Government.

Right—All that was left of a London tram after the great "fire-blitz" of New Year's Eve.

(Left) Palace of the Maharaja of Mysore on top of Chamundy Hill, Mysore. *(Right)* Rope-way in Sandur State.

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